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Allies Capture Nantes and Angers; U. S. Superfortresses Hit Nagasaki; Politics Tinges Pearl Harbor Parley

Associated Press from United States Navy

American War Chiefs Confer at Pearl Harbor

Pacific-war strategy was discussed by President Roosevelt with three of his top military leaders during a three-day visit of the Chief Executive to Hawaii. At Pearl Harbor are (left to right): Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Southwest Pacific commander in chief; the President; Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, and Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President. This was General MacArthur's first war conference with the President.

Critics say Roosevelt trip to Pacific was motivated by fourth-term considerations.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—The opinion was widely expressed in the Capital today—and was by no means confined to Republican quarters—that presidential fourth-term politics in part motivated Mr. Roosevelt's "inspection trip" to Pearl Harbor.

It is not suggested that there was no military reason whatsoever for the conference with Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, but there is sufficient basis for the political implications to set them forth frankly and objectively.

Those who find a substantial content of campaign politics in the President's travels into the Pacific make these observations:

The timing seemed to be more than coincidental. It enabled Mr. Roosevelt to have his train stop secretly at Chicago at just the right moment for a few days before the Democratic national convention to leave off his choices for the Vice-Presidency, and it permitted him to have an effective commander in chief, naval-base setting from which to radio his acceptance speech to the convention and to the country.

Top Commanders Absent

No major over-all strategic decisions would have been planned to be taken nor could important changes in strategy have resulted from the Pearl Harbor conference since neither Gen. George C. Marshall nor Gen. H. H. Arnold nor Admiral Ernest J. King was present. These are the American military commanders who make the top military decisions, and without them Mr. Roosevelt's meeting with General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz seems more like a sideshow than the main thing.

At a time when, at the Democratic convention and immediately afterward, the political thought of the people was focused upon the President's candidacy, Mr. Roosevelt found a convenient means of presenting his commander-in-chief role in dramatic fashion and centered the headlines on one of the main campaign arguments his supporters are using.

Finally, through the medium of his Pearl Harbor trip and its consequent publicity, Mr. Roosevelt has acted to identify himself intimately with that side of the war against the Axis which everyone expects will be going on through the November election, so that if Germany is defeated soon the commander in chief still will be pictured as engrossed in the continuing Pacific war.

Doubt Raised

Obviously it remains unproved whether these political considerations entered at all into Mr. Roosevelt's trip to Honolulu, and it is

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[The President at Pearl Harbor: Editorial Page.]

Other U. S. planes hit Palembang, oil center in Sumatra, and Davao in Philippines.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied forces in North France have occupied Nantes and Angers and, according to one report, were fighting at Châteaudun, which is only 62 miles from Paris.

Amid a flood of wild and unreliable reports, one of which would have the Allies nearing Chartres, less than 50 miles from Paris, it would appear that General Bradley's forces are pushing rapidly forward, not so much to get to Paris as to force out the main German reserves that persist in holding up the Canadians around Falaise and the British around Vire.

If the American First Army can be brought round east of Alencon, the stubborn German divisions below Caen will be obliged to give ground—probably falling back to the Seine.

General Montgomery is reported as saying: "The great bulk of the German forces in Northwest Europe are in a bad way. We are round behind them in many places and it is possible that some of them may not get away."

The Allies have gained a good solid flank by getting control of 80 miles of the Loire River from its source.

Meanwhile interest in the war once more has swung over to the Pacific where China-based Superfortresses of the 20th United States Bomber Command attacked the great shipbuilding center of Nagasaki on the Japanese mainland. Nagasaki, a city of 250,000, is headquarters of the Mitsubichi interests. It is also an aircraft-building center.

Another group of B-29's sped to the Palembang oil center of the Dutch island of Sumatra, 3,500 miles away from Nagasaki, and attacked the big refineries of the island that in normal times process 18,000,000 barrels of crude oil a year.

Three of the Superfortresses were reported to be not accounted for as a result of the two raids. A fourth was forced down in friendly territory. The Sumatra raid was stated to be the longest bombing mission ever undertaken. Pladjoe, the point attacked, is the largest Japanese source of oil in the Far East.

Another group of raiders attacked Davao, on Mindanao Island in the Philippines, the first time the Philippines have been attacked from the air since the fall of Corregidor on May 6, 1942.

In the West, RAF and American bombers were active in almost perfect bombing weather. Special attention was paid to German oil storage in France as something like 1,000 bombers fanned out over French territory, and to the Dortmund-Ems Canal, which was mined.

The Russian theater was still in process of reorganization. But there was activity in the north where fighting was in progress within 50 miles of the East Prussian city of Tilsit. Warsaw was in the 12th day of its siege. Marshal Rokossovsky appeared to be extending the breach across the Vistula below the city—it is now 42 miles wide—for the purpose of flanking the Polish Capital.

North France:

American Forces Reported in Chartres

American armor and infantry formations were unofficially reported pushing into Chartres, only 37 miles southwest of the Paris suburbs of Versailles, and turning northward to threaten all the German forces south of the Seine.

The German communiqué said the American thrust had turned northward from Le Mans with strong air support, and the Paris

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44,000 Seek War Ballots; Churchill Visits Italy; Radio Parley Is Planned

The World's Day—August 11, 1944

Boston: Soldier-Ballot Printing Is Completed

Forty-four thousand applications for absentee ballots have been received at the Secretary of State's office, it was announced today. At the same time it was disclosed that printing of the 450,000 soldier ballots was completed today. These are expected to be in the hands of city and town clerks by next Tuesday.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and Mayor Tobin of Boston, respective Republican and Democratic nominees for Governor, today sought the backing of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor convention, where they both appeared as speakers. [Page 2.]

National cemeteries in all 48 states and return to American soil of all United States war dead killed overseas are proposed by the Survey of National Cemeteries Committee of the American Legion in a report made public today at the annual convention of the Massachusetts department of the Legion. [Page 2.]

A New Haven, Conn., wholesale liquor house today was fined $54,000 and its president and secretary were sentenced to terms of from one year to 18 months by Judge J. Joseph Smith in Hartford Federal Court. The defendants were charged with failure to keep accurate income tax records for the Treasury Department. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Churchill in Italy

Prime Minister Churchill has arrived in Italy. The Rome dispatches did not specify his route but he had previously been inspecting troops in France.

Without confirmation, the British Radio quoted reports from Bern which said that Premier Ion Antonescu of Romania has resigned.

All of the 36 German deputies from Transylvania in the Hungarian Parliament have "volunteered" for duty at the front, the Berlin Radio reported.

Traveling by way of Russia, Czechoslovak Minister of Reconstruction Frantisek Nemec will leave London soon for Czechoslovakia where he will collaborate with Soviet and Czech forces liberating the country and restore Czech civil administration after the military phase has been concluded, in accordance with the agreement between Czechoslovakia and Soviet Russia.

Jose Felix Lequerica, Generalissimo Franco's Ambassador to Vichy, has been named Foreign Minister, succeeding Gen. Francisco Gomez y Sousa who passed on Aug. 3, a Madrid dispatch said.

Harold Balfour, British Parliamentary Undersecretary for Air, has arrived at La Guardia Field, New York, from Montreal for what he said would be a routine conference with Lord Beaverbrook, British Lord Privy Seal, who is in the United States after attending the Anglo-American Oil Conference.

Juho K. Paasikivi, former President of the Finnish Council, and a high official of the Finnish Foreign Office have left Helsinki for Stockholm where they are expected to contact Russian officials or possibly proceed to Moscow, the London Radio said.

Vatican sources said that nothing was known concerning a report published abroad that Premier Stalin had submitted a proposal for co-ordinated action between the Vatican and Moscow on post-war problems.

Washington: Communications Parley Planned

Paving the way to another world-wide conference on vital peace problems, the successful American-British-Dutch conference on rubber is being followed by a meeting here of representatives of the government and communication companies preparatory for an international communications conference. [Page 3.]

Proponents of the Murray-Kilgore reconversion bill disclosed they were considering lowering proposed maximum postwar unemployment payments from $35 to $25 a week in an effort to overcome Republican-Southern Democratic opposition in the Senate.

Senator James M. Tunnell (D) of Delaware was appointed by Vice-President Wallace to succeed Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri on the special Senate War Investigating Committee.

The Office of Price Administration stopped issuance of fuel oil rations for hot water, domestic heating or domestic lighting if the applicant has use of electric equipment for these purposes.

Americas: German-Argentine Exchange Due

The German Transocean News Agency, according to Reuter, said an exchange of German diplomats from Argentina for Argentine diplomatic personnel from Germany is expected to take place on Aug. 13 when the Spanish steamer Cabo de Buena Esperanza is due at Lisbon from Argentina.

The last vestiges of government control of the Argentine press were removed in Buenos Aires when federal interventors stationed in Press Association and Cable Company offices were advised officially that henceforth they will lack authority to censor news.

Japan Rushes Air Defenses; U. S. Orders Giant Bombers

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—The Japanese Government has been ordered by Premier Kuniaki Koiso to establish new and stronger air-raid defenses for Japan itself as the United States prepares to throw more of its huge industrial capacity into the building of B-29 Superfortresses and B-32 Superliberator bombers.

In a broadcast picked up by the monitors of the Federal Communications Commission, Tokyo decreed that the plan for better defenses must be ready by Aug. 15. Although the Japanese order came out before the announcement of America's new plane program, this latter development is certain to heighten Tokyo's anxiety over home soil.

America's new emphasis on the heaviest and mightiest type of bomber is considered here to be of the utmost significance. Not only does it foreshadow a different type of aerial warfare but it also is evidence that Washington now feels certain that the German Luftwaffe has been virtually whipped from the skies with no chance of a successful comeback.

In order to concentrate more men and material on the production of the huge B-29's and B-32's, the War Department has decided to cut down the schedule for the P-47 Thunderbolt fighter, the C-46 cargo plane, and the ordinary B-17 Flying Fortress and B-24 Liberator.

Same Poundage in Planes

This does not, however, mean a cut in America's over-all plane program. This country will keep on turning out the same volume of aircraft as measured in pounds, although these pounds will go into fewer but larger planes.

It was further announced that the new program will result in the immediate release of 20,000 workers and the ultimate release of 100,000 during this year for work in other critical war and civilian production. This result, however, seems to be only a minor consideration with the War Department. The main purpose of the move is to up the output of planes able to carry the war directly and forcefully to the Japanese homeland.

The recent B-29 raids on Japan itself and upon its satellite territory have convinced the United States Army Air Forces that the superfortresses and superliberators are just the planes to do the twin job of destroying Japanese industry and of weakening the

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Weather Predictions

Hot—Humid

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Japanese Dream Of Conquest Fails

A Japanese dream was shattered when the Allies braved the monsoons to recapture Myitkyina.

Nippon had thought that political intrigue, coupled with daring military operations, would bring revolt to India, and indeed might open the way to Japanese penetration of the sub-continent.

But the Japanese plans failed. The importance of that failure is analyzed today by Henry Sowerby, in his periodical "Following the Fronts" column.

First page, Second Section.

No Use Stamp Stamps You As Just Bad Boy

Motorists failing to display the $5 Federal use tax stamp on automobile windshields are just a lot of "bad boys" to the Internal Revenue Department in Boston. They are being handled in much the same way that parents deal with youngsters who bought candy with the nickels that should have gone into the church collection.

In other words, not one of the almost 100,000 "bad boys" haled into the Collector's office since the July 1 deadline on use stamps has been prosecuted by Uncle Sam, even though a $25 fine can be invoked under the law. In Massachusetts, at least, the tall-hatted gentleman with the long whiskers is interested only in getting the $5 that motorists have been holding back from him.

Failure to show stamps on their windshields brought 1,050 or so more motorists into the Collector's office since Aug. 1, the date Revenue officers were expected to become tougher. But they only ask motorists to buy the stamps either overlooked or ignored. If a motorist says "I forgot to get the stamp" that's good enough for the Collector. To him there are no willful violators of the stamp law, at least, not yet.

Trend Is to Leniency

Those charged with citing motorists for not complying with the stamp law indicate that Uncle Sam is a peaceful fellow with a democratic outlook. He only gets riled at the motorist who lays down the law, himself, saying: "I won't buy a stamp under any conditions." But no motorist out of the nearly 100,000 "bad boys" has gone that far. After all, what's paying $5 in delinquent taxes to paying $25 in fines?

Uncle Sam's idea is to get everyone possible to pay the $5 use stamp tax: As one motorist aptly put it: "I felt like a burglar when I saw that Federal inspection tag on my car for not showing a use stamp." Asked how he felt when leaving the Collector's office with the $5 stamp, he said: "I feel like the same burglar who is let off free after returning the swag."

Some Excuses Offered

No motorists are stopped on the road for not displaying the stamp. With all the literature on the windshields these days, it is hard to distinguish the presence or absence of the use tax stamp. So inspectors are concentrating their tagging activities on parked cars, particularly in places of heavy automobile concentrations.

Outstanding excuses for not displaying stamps are "Someone stole it" or "I kept it in my pocket" or "I forgot to buy one."

If the stamp is stolen from the windshield, the motorist can get a certificate from the Collector in lieu of the stamp. But he cannot stick the certificate to the windshield.

So, what can he do to show the inspector that he has a stamp

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Guam Brave Under Nippon Heel; Navy Chief Safe After 31 Months

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

GUAM, Aug. 3, Delayed—We have heard inspiring stories of courage at this hillside refugee camp the past few days.

Every new truckload of natives coming to the Civil Affairs Headquarters has brought with it stories of heroism, daring, and endurance. Only such qualities could have brought many of these Guamanians through the final terrible ordeal of Jananese occupation before the American liberation.

"Let's go talk to that little girl over there," one of the camp authorities said this morning. He introduced me to Dolores Lukban Mesa, a fine-appearing, intelligent 12-year-old, whose mother was killed. Dolores, who speaks about the best English I have heard among the Guamanians, nevertheless apologized, "My English would be much better if the Japs hadn't come and stopped my learning English any more."

Mothered Young Family

After her mother's passing, Dolores took her three sisters Lorraine, Meding, and Lulu, and her brother Joseph, into the hills and maintained them nearly a month by her own ingenuity. They subsisted mainly on coconuts.

Dolores said she didn't mind the experience so much for herself, but little Joseph was very frightened by the shelling. During three days of the heaviest shelling he was so frightened that he lived cramped in a little hollow in the ground and didn't eat at all.

Dolores and her family started wanderings about two weeks before our invasion arrived at the refuge camp here two days ago.

In the midst of their pilgrimage they were joined by a person Dolores knows only by the name of "old woman," but she took the "old woman" under her wing and

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Associated Press

'The Flag Was Still There'

This tiny native child of Guam holds a homemade American flag made by his mother from parts of dresses while in custody of the Japanese. The child waved the flag when the Americans moved in.

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 11 (AP)—Chief Radioman George Ray Tweed and an American "lost garrison," whose bravery he was the first to recount, were vindicated today.

For 31 months — nearly 1,000 days—Chief Tweed lived in precarious flight on Japanese-held Guam, after escaping from Agana when the enemy occupied it Dec. 10, 1941. The persistent Nipponese hunted him like an animal; finally detailing a 50-man patrol. Capture was often near.

Behind him were burning memories of Navy and Marine friends who, without retreat, sacrificed themselves in the stubborn but hopeless first defense of the island. He was sustained by the constant hope of rescue by advancing American forces.

From Victory to Rags

The story he told after his rescue July 10, was released to the United States almost coincidentally with announcement that recapture of Guam had been completed.

Chief Tweed has seen proud, cruel, vindictive Japanese forces

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Legion Urged by Saltonstall To Aid Returning Veterans

By R. Stafford Derby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Legionnaires were called upon today by Governor Saltonstall to supply the sympathetic personal touch necessary to bring "our boys and girls back into civilian life as easily as possible," at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion in the Hotel Statler.

"Responsibility to the returned veterans so far as cost is concerned is the Federal Government's," Governor Saltonstall said, "but Federal aid can never provide the personal touch on the local level." Dividing the State's efforts into three classes, the Governor told the veterans how the education, loan, and job sections of the G. I. Bill were being supported by State action.

An approved list of colleges and trade schools has been sent to Washington for national indorsement so that the returning servicemen will have a wide choice in Massachusetts. The Governor emphasized that the high standard of Massachusetts education would be maintained.

Immediate construction of the 200-bed hospital addition to the Chelsea Soldiers' Home was forecast by the Governor, who said that the Emergency Public Works Commission has been authorized to draw plans, make contracts, and see what Federal assistance is available to start construction at once.

The most important demand of the returned veteran, the Gover-

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Official Guide to Air Force Banned on Post Exchanges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 — Latest publication to be banned from sale at post exchanges because of the War Department's concern that it might violate the soldier voting law is an "Official Guide to the Army Air Forces."

The volume contains a picture of President Roosevelt, bearing the caption "Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy."

The Democratic Party has already served notice that it will conduct much of its campaign this year on the "Commander in Chief" theme.

Along with the film "Wilson," barred from Army installations earlier this week and a variety of controversial literature, the Air Forces Guide will not be sold pending a clarification of Title V of the Soldiers' Vote Act by Congress.

To Interpret Rule

Representatives of the armed services and Senators were reported today to have agreed on an amendment to the law which would permit relaxation of controls on news, speeches, and films for service personnel.

Army public relations chiefs insisted that "the Army is doing its best to judge the letter and spirit of Congress" in regard to Title V.

The guidebook was published by Pocket Books, Inc., for the Army.

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Russia's Generals: Soldiers of People

There is more to the Russian success at arms than the capacity to throw unlimited troops into battle. Watching the Red Army at firsthand during his recent assignment in Russia, Mr. Stevens has had an unusual opportunity to assess the value of its leadership.

Back in the United States, Mr. Stevens writes upon the Soviet military machine. The second article follows:

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What is the personal equation in the Russian victories?

With due credit to the fighting qualities of the Red Army rank and file, the recovery in the East would have been impossible without good leadership.

Under the hammer blows of war, the Russian people not only forged the mightiest land army in the world and a defense industry largely capable of equipping that army. They produced men to lead it who could outthink and outgeneral the best of the German General Staff.

The German generals are, for the most part, products of a narrow exclusive military caste system wherein the martial tradition is handed down from father to son.

The Russian generals are, for the most part, sons of the common people. Very few of them were known before the war and even now they are largely little more than names either to the Soviet public or the world at large.

Their biographical data is to all intents and purposes a closely guarded military secret and efforts by foreign correspondents in Moscow to collect data on them invariably have encountered a wall of stony silence. Hence with one or two exceptions the information about them is hearsay, extremely meager, and often contradictory. The only times their names appear in the press is in

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Legion Report Advocates Cemeteries in Each State

National cemeteries in all 48 states and return to American soil of the remains of all United States servicemen killed overseas are recommended in the report of the Survey of National Cemeteries Committee of the American Legion made public here today by Dr. John E. Hall of Middleboro, eastern member of the five-man committee.

Dr. Hall is in Boston to present details of the report before the annual convention of the Massachusetts Department of the Legion now being held at the Hotel Statler. It is expected that the Bay State organization will adopt a resolution today backing H.R. 3,582 the national cemetery measure sponsored by the War Department. The survey committee has recommended that similar action be taken at the national convention to be held in Chicago Sept. 18 to 20.

The War Department's measure provides for at least one national cemetery in each state, territory, and possession of the United States. Under the plan the national cemeteries would be located within 100 miles of 75 per cent of the veteran population.

While approximately 80 national cemeteries now exist in the United States, none exists in New England, Dr. Hall pointed out. Of the existing national cemeteries, 69 are completely occupied, he added.

Acquisition of Land

Thus establishment of New England national cemeteries as shrines for the thousands of New Englanders in the armed forces would become compulsory under terms of the War Department measure.

All backers of the national cemetery program are cognizant of the tremendous problems inherent in the plan for cemeteries and the return of war victims to American soil. Yet they feel that to extend proper honor to the armed forces such a program must be undertaken. Among the problems would be acquisition of land for the cemeteries which may number 50 or more, necessitating a nation-wide series of real estate transactions.

The Legion cemetery survey committee was appointed at the 1943 national convention at Omaha, Neb. Beside Dr. Hall, the members are E. C. Knoebel, Washington, chairman; Patrick J. Fitzgibbons, Washington, D. C.; A. C. Larsen, Illinois, and Earle M. Simon, Oklahoma.

Text of Resolution

The proposal to return the remains of American war victims to this country is the most striking of the committee's recommendations. It reads:

"That the remains of the war dead of the armed forces of the United States all be returned to this country, its territories or possessions for internment immediately following the close of hostilities, for the reason that we of the American Legion do not want in future years a repetition of the desecration of American cemeteries on foreign soil as we have them today."

Regarding the national cemetery proposal the committee pointed out that present national cemeteries are located mainly in the central and eastern states, with a few in the West. The locations were the result of battles during the Civil War, the committee said, being established by Army commanders in the field.

Information received from questionnaires directed to the State Departments of the Legion during the past year "clearly showed the insufficiency of desirable space in existing cemeteries," the committee added.

Protest Rejected

The committee rejected the protest of owners of private cemeteries against establishment of additional national cemeteries on the ground that private cemeteries contain ample space for the war and future veteran dead.

"Their statement may be true," the committee reported, "but our information shows that the loss to them will not exceed 3 per cent of the total deaths of our nation.

"It is our sincere belief, and we feel strongly that our national cemeteries are more than just burial places for the dead—they are shrines for our war dead, established in the early history of our nation and have now become an integral part of our national life and should be continued for future generations."

C. I. O. Sees Postwar Threat To Job Field for Negroes

With the cessation of the war, and the closing down of war industries, the Negro may possibly be confronted with a serious unemployment problem, according to Willard S. Townsend, of Chicago, International President of the United Transport Service Employees of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and a member of the Executive Board of the C. I. O.

"Since the Negro has been among the last hired of employees in our large war industries on the skilled and semiskilled worker levels, he is at the bottom of most seniority rosters," Mr. Townsend explained, "and if the established seniority procedure of the trade union movement is invoked, the Negro will find himself in a very unfortunate position."

Mr. Townsend estimated that approximately 1,500,000 Negroes were now engaged in war industries, and that before the war some 500,000 Negroes were employed in industry.

"All unions will be faced with the problem of finding favorable solutions to this possible Negro unemployment problem," he said. "At present, seniority practices are considered the most democratic."

"C. I. O.'s hope for the protection of the Negro worker is based on the proposition of full employment. If the ideal of full employment fails to be realized, it will cause necessity for considerable adjustment in the ranks of organized labor, and certainly some well-thought-out plan for the handling of the problem must be faced in the next conventions of the major labor unions," Mr. Townsend declared.

Boston Edison Company says ... when you put your electric iron away, be sure it has cooled off thoroughly. And always be sure to keep the connecting cord away from the iron when it's hot.

Boston Edison Company

Hitchhiking Woman Gets Lift and Cash

A Lynn woman, Mrs. Florence Williams, with her three children, facing the announced prospect of hitchhiking to Dover, N. J., to see her soldier husband before he goes overseas, today apparently had found several good samaritans to underwrite her journey.

Yesterday Mrs. Williams announced that unless she was able to borrow $50 she would start hitchhiking to Dover with her three children.

According to a Lynn correspondent of the Associated Press two men offered to give Mrs. Williams and her children a ride to Boston in their car. They also agreed, according to the correspondent, to lend her the "wherewithal" to finish her journey by train to New Jersey.

NONE OF OUR AGENTS NEED A REDCAP

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Governor Speaks at Legion Convention

By a Staff Photographer

Governor Saltonstall Escorted to Podium

Governor Saltonstall (center) is shown being escorted by Lawrence D. Riley, Dorchester, Massachusetts Department Sergeant at Arms (right), and Frank Murphy, Chelsea, Assistant Department Sergeant at Arms (left of the Governor), preparatory to delivering the State's official welcome to the State convention of the American Legion at the Hotel Statler. The Governor is a member of the Newton Post of the American Legion.

Dogs Howl Protest To Gibe on Manners

New England dogdom reared on its haunches today in a howling protest of two northern New England railroads' out-and-out insinuation yesterday that dogs have no manners when it comes to riding trains.

Actually the doggy world has no bite coming because he must ride in the baggage car. As a matter of fact, what dog wouldn't rather ride where there are no curious people to poke fingers in his eyes or twist his ears. Besides there's room to move around or sprawl at full length. And, as a rule, the baggage-master is an understanding fellow.

"Manners!" yelped one long-eared hound who has ridden the rails from California to Maine. "We know our place. Trouble is we have to go where we are led. And in addition we can't read. Unfortunately we depend on our masters. We're not going to take this without a howl."

Riggers Quit Work At Providence Yard

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 11 (AP) —A work-stoppage by riggers, called after two of them refused to work under a foreman of a rival union, threatened today to interfere with construction of 32 vitally needed combat-cargo ships at the Walsh-Kaiser shipyard here.

The riggers began picketing the big plant, employing 18,000 workers, immediately after the dispute arose last night. The pickets were called off this morning, however, and although groups of strikers still milled about the yard entrances, none interfered with a group of about 25 riggers reporting for the day shift.

The yard management fired 100 swing shift riggers last night when they refused to go back to their jobs after gathering around the two who had refused to work under the supervision of a boilermaker leadman.

N. E. Wins Praise For Saving Paper

New England citizens and salvage committees were complimented yesterday for their efforts to salvage paper by W. Thomas Hoyt, Deputy Director of Salvage, WPB, and William B. Carr, National Chairman of the Magazine Publishers Committee. Speaking at a meeting of state salvage representatives for New England, Mr. Hoyt said:

"In spite of the patriotic hard work of many New Englanders, every family with a boy or friend in the service should redouble their efforts to save waste paper if we are going to give the Army and Navy all the paper they need, and must have, to win the great victory."

Both Mr. Hoyt and Mr. Carr praised the Boston daily newspapers for their co-operation. "In our opinion, Boston newspapers are one of the outstanding groups in the country in their support of paper salvage," Mr. Carr said.

Thomas Chew

ASSONET, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP) —Thomas Chew, former President of the Federated Boys' Clubs of the United States and superintendent of the Fall River Boys' Club for more than half a century, passed on at the organization's summer camp last night.

Mr. Chew, who was named an honorary president of the Boys' Club of America in 1938, came to the United States from his native Lancashire, England, when a boy. He worked in various local cotton mills and organized a small club for boys here which grew into one of the largest youth groups in the nation.

GRINDSTONE INN
On Beautiful Frenchmans Bay, Winter Harbor, Maine
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS
REASONABLE RATES
Write for Booklet: W. O. Christian, Mgr.

Legion Urged by Saltonstall To Aid Returning Veterans

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nor said, is for a job. "In order to take care of this we have arranged a stopgap plan of desirable and necessary public works," he added. "This amounts to $15,000,000, which are planned and are ready to go. An additional $15,000,000 of highway construction is also planned by the Commonwealth.

"They don't want bonuses, a WPA, or handouts," said the Governor. "They must have jobs and homes and normal family life."

Taking up the question of loans as provided in the "G. I." Bill, Governor Saltonstall told the Legionnaires that State action awaits a clarification from Washington on the provisions in this section of the bill.

"This is the most critical year the Legion has ever faced," said the Governor, who is charter member of Post 48 in Newton. "We hope victory on one front will be won before the year is out, and we must prepare now for the future to establish a well-won peace.

Rehabilitation of veterans was discussed at the morning session by Dr. Winthrop Adams of the Veterans' Administration. Dr. Adams pointed out the critical nature of the rehabilitation program and forecast five times as many veterans' facilities will be required in the coming years.

Three candidates, all Vice-Commanders, were officially nominated for the highest State office of Commander. They are William F. Campbell of Wollaston, Timtohy McLaughlin of South Boston, and Thomas Mackey of Somerville. Balloting will take place tomorrow morning.

Unified Command Opposed

Lauding the "unity of purpose" which will take our armed forces to victory, Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commander of the First Naval District, expressing a personal opinion and not speaking in an official capacity, told the Executive Committee at Mayor Tobin's dinner last night that he opposed the proposed unification of the Army and Navy under one physical command.

"I would view with grave alarm any new organization that would interrupt the present organization of the Army, Navy and the Marine Corps," said Admiral Theobald after paying tribute to the fighting qualities of the Navy, Marine Corps and the new "naval air force that deserves to stand on its own feet."

Greater co-operation can be maintained under the present arrangement with both the Army and Navy departments than under one command, according to Brig. Gen. Calvin DeWitt, Jr., Commander of the Boston Port of Embarkation, who attributed this conclusion to the fine co-operation he has experienced in his work both here and in New York.

Turning its attention to matters directly affecting veterans, the Committee on Resolutions refused several attempts yesterday afternoon to introduce resolutions concerning the treatment of Italian prisoners of war in special status now in units assigned to the Boston Port of Embarkation.

War Prisoner Issue Dodged

Maintaining that it was not the function of the Legion to become involved in strictly military matters, Edward J. Sullivan, Past Commander of the Revere Post and Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, stated that the Legion refuses to become involved in any controversy over war prisoners.

Addition of the phrase "to bear arms against the enemy" to the naturalization oath was a resolution indorsed by the Committee. It rejected a request to open the ranks of the Legion to those in active service with the armed forces as unconstitutional.

Operetta by Negroes

A performance of the operetta, "A Wedding Shoe" will be given tonight at the Robert Gould Shaw Hall, 11 Windsor Street, Roxbury, at 7:30 o'clock. Singers have been trained by personnel at the Shaw House which is a Negro settlement house and a Red Feather service.

Hops Deck for Sun Bath

Sea Lion 'Thumbs' Ride on Submarine in Pacific

Leo, the sea lion, got tired of swimming so he "jumped" a United States submarine just before it surfaced in the Pacific. Whether Leo is a retired circus performer wasn't learned before he plunged over the side but the crew said he made some coveting glances at that ball on the sub's bow. The picture was sent by a member of the crew, Torpedoman's Mate Primo Altobelli of West Somerville, Mass., to his father, a lathe operator at the J. W. Greer Company, Cambridge, Mass., where submarine parts are made.

Liquor Firm Fined Heavily In Tax Case

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 11 (AP) —Fines totaling $54,000 were imposed today by Federal Judge J. Joseph Smith against the Connecticut Importing Company, New Haven liquor wholesale house, and its President and Secretary, the two officials being sentenced to prison terms of from one year to 18 months, for failure to keep records for the Treasury Department.

Today's action disposed of, on pleas of guilty, the first of a series of prosecutions against liquor interests resulting from indictments in July in what Federal agents term the largest alleged illegal market probe in the nation involving with a total of 16 defendants some $5,000,000 in liquor sales to dealers in many States.

Today Morris Brochin, New Haven, President of the company, was sentenced to 18 months at a place designated by the Attorney General, and fined $1,000 on each of seven counts, sentences to run concurrently.

The Secretary, Sol Rabinowitz, New Haven, was given one year and a day and fined $1,000 on each count, sentences concurrent. The company was fined $40,000.

Miss Sally Robins, head Bookkeeper, accused of "juggling" accounts, changing her plea today from innocent to nolo contendere, was given a suspended sentence of a year and a day and fined $700.

Judge Smith said "this was a deliberate plan of conspiracy to evade taxes in very substantial amounts in time of war when the Government needs all the taxes it can collect."

Ex-Prisoner Tells Of Poor Conditions In Spanish Jails

Describing the conditions of abject poverty in Spain, Señor Carlos Maeztu, until recently a political prisoner in Spain, said in Boston today that lack of proper food had resulted in nearly 70 per cent of the people suffering from serious physical aliments.

"What the Government allows for a week's ration is hardly enough to provide food for one day," the former Madrid bank employee said,

Stating that the black market is rampant in Spain, the former political prisoner said that much food formerly shipped to Germany by Spanish farmers is now being held in Spain and is finding its way into the black market.

He estimated that approximately 500,000 political prisoners are still in jails whose filth and lack of sanitary facilites is appalling. Only the friendly assistance of the American Consul and the American Friends who visited the prisons made his long confinement endurable, he said.

Señor Maeztu, who hopes to return to the Philippines after their liberation and find his father who lives there, will appear at the South Shore Community Forum in First Parish Church, Scituate, Aug. 19, at 3 p. m. The Rev. Alfred Schenkman, pastor of the church, is Director of the Forum.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Hot—Humid

Boston and Vicinity: Very warm and humid tonight with the lowest temperature about 80. Thermometer expected to reach 99 this afternoon. Rather hot again Saturday afternoon with temperatures in the mid 90's. Fair tonight becoming partly cloudy Saturday with a thundershower in the afternoon. Moderate winds becoming fresh to occasionally strong on Saturday.

Maine: Continued warm and humid tonight and Saturday morning, not quite so warm Saturday afternoon. Little change in temperature along the southeast coast. Fair tonight except for some cloudiness in the north portion becoming increasingly cloudy Saturday with showers and thundershowers in the afternoon. Rather windy Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Continued warm and humid tonight and Saturday morning, not quite so warm Saturday afternoon. Fair tonight except for some cloudiness in the north portion becoming increasingly cloudy Saturday with showers and thundershowers. Rather windy Saturday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Very warm and humid tonight and continued hot Saturday with afternoon temperatures in the mid 90's. Fair tonight becoming partly cloudy Saturday with thundershowers in the afternoon. Rather windy Saturday.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:00 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Saturday, 6:31 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.

Employees Sent Home

Most City Hall workers were allowed to go home at 1 p. m. today because of the heat, on orders of John E. Kerrigan, Acting Mayor. Only skeleton forces were kept to handle city business for the afternoon. All State House employees, with the exception of a skeleton force, were ordered dismissed at 2 o'clock by Governor Saltonstall.

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Cahill and Tobin Review Labor Records for Labor

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11 —Massachusetts' gubernatorial campaign reached the floor of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor convention here today when Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and Mayor Tobin of Boston personally presented their respective labor records to the delegates.

Appearances of Lieutenant Governor Cahill and Mayor Tobin, respective Republican and Democratic nominees for Governor, as speakers at the convention came after a political flareup, which developed when Tobin backers yesterday forced through a motion inviting the Boston Mayor as a speaker. Immediately Cahill supporters rallied to force through a Cahill invitation, despite harsh criticism of Lieutenant Governor Cahill's labor record.

The Lieutenant Governor, who was the first to speak, came down from Maine in response to the invitation.

He began by practically pledging the reappointment of James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, if elected. Mr. Moriarty is a Democrat and the only trade unionist who has ever held the post. The Lieutenant Governor forecast Mr. Moriarty would be "renominated for his present office by the next Governor."

He told the delegates that he was brought up in a home, the head of which held a union card for nearly 40 years. His mother, he said, at ten years of age worked in a rope factory under deplorable conditions.

The Anti-injunction Bill

"In 1933 and 1934 I was Chairman of the important Committee of Judiciary in the Legislature," the Lieutenant Governor continued. "For 30 years before that, labor had been fighting for an anti-injunction bill. I joined with them in their fight and we put the present law on the books after a bitter contest with me helping to lead the fight."

"Labor wanted the yellow-dog contract eliminated. I led the fight that wiped it out."

"Labor wanted a minimum hour law for women and children. The late John Halliwell, labor's great champion in the Legislature, and I became co-authors of the law that was declared unconstitutional when first heard by the Supreme Court.

"The same identical law was again passed by the Legislature, again with me taking the lead, and this time it stuck because the Court reversed itself.

Picketing Bill

"Labor wanted a peaceful picketing bill and the one that is presently the law of the Commonwealth was put on the books under the sponsorship of John Halliwell and myself."

Mayor Tobin told the convention that on every roll call during the time he served in the Legislature he voted in accord with the wishes of the American Federation of Labor and only once was absent from a vote.

He then turned to the legislative record of his opponent to say that it showed that while Mr. Cahill was in the Legislature he had 41 opportunities to vote for labor bills and that 31 times he voted against labor and 10 times for.

"My record is 100 per cent in favor of the labor legislation sponsored by the American Federation of Labor," declared Mayor Tobin.

Party of Progress

The Democratic Party has been the party of progress, Mr. Tobin continued. Every advance for organized labor since Workmen's Compensation which was enacted during the State administration of Senator Walsh, he said, found its inception in the thoughts of Democratic leaders.

The Mayor related that his father had been a union carpenter and he had been instilled with interest in the problems of labor.

A resolution was put in today asking President Roosevelt to eliminate interference by Fred M. Vinson, the Eeconomic Stabilization Director, "with the democratic processes of labor-management relations." This is intended to bring pressure for payment of a bonus to employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway System and so avoid a possible strike.

Passage of this resolution before the convention adjourns tonight appears certain.

Resolutions Passed On

Resolutions which were passed on today included the following:

Compulsory cash sickness insurance such as is in effect in Rhode Island, was turned down.

Consideration of a labor press was deferred until after the war.

Formation of labor committees all over the State to help returning servicemen with information, was authorized.

Increase in payments for workmen's compensation was voted.

Labor members of the State Advisory Council of the Division of Employment Security were criticized as not adequately representing labor.

Increase in payments of unemployment insurance of $4 beyond the present minimum of $6 a week and the maximum of $18 a week was voted, and duration of benefits beyond the present maximum of 20 weeks was asked. A number of other resolutions were passed.

Clarence A. Barnes, Republican candidate for Attorney General, was condemned by convention resolution, the only political criticism of the kind voted.

Political Turn Given

The convention was given a more decided political turn than planned, chiefly as a result of actions yesterday by leaders of the teamsters' union, whose general President, Daniel J. Tobin of Indianapolis, Ind., has served as Chairman of the Labor Committee of the Democratic National Committee in President Roosevelt's last three campaigns.

Mr. Tobin's New England representative, F. H. Jennings of Boston, headed the only resolution indorsing the President, and then delegated another teamster official to collect further signatures to add to the 20 it originally contained. When more than several hundred names had been obtained, the Resolutions Committee gave up any thought of writing either a hot or cold resolution of its own.

No Car Use Stamp Simply Means You Are a Bad, Bad Boy

Continued from Page 1

certificate? The Collector's office states that he can stick a piece of paper to the windshield about the size of the stamp, saying that "the owner of this car has a certificate." Motorists who do not have stamps or certificates are asked not to use this method for avoiding the purchase of stamps.

Last year, more than 100,000 Massachusetts motorists were said to have gone without buying stamps at all. And only one motorist who absolutely refused to buy a stamp after being asked to do so, paid the $25 fine.

Temperature Soars to 98 To Set Record in Boston

The temperature in Boston shot up to 98 at 2:30 p. m., E. W. T., today—3 degrees above the record for the date—and the Weather Bureau said it might reach 99. The previous record for the date was 95 in 1900. Humidity was only 31 per cent.

A hot and sultry week end was forecast. No break in the heat wave was anticipated until Monday, when the Bureau expected it would be "slightly cooler."

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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British, Americans, Dutch Map Joint Rubber Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—The Allied program of laying the foundation for lasting peace through a series of conferences dealing with many of the world's vital postwar problems is moving forward swiftly.

Yesterday's announcement of a successful American - British - Dutch conference on rubber is now being followed by preliminary steps looking toward an international meeting on communications. Representatives of the Government and of radio and telecommunication interests opened a two-day meeting in Washington to prepare for United States participation in future conferences to which all peaceful nations would be invited.

Meanwhile, elsewhere American, British, Chinese and Russian officials are readying for the vital talks on postwar collective security which will begin at Washington's Dumbarton Oaks Aug. 21. The latest development along this line is the Moscow announcement that Andrei Gromyko, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, will represent his country at these talks.

It is apparent from talking with American officials that the success of the Anglo-American conference on oil which ended here a few days ago has greatly encouraged them in regard to the other meetings now being held or in the offing. It is expected that the oil conference will set the pattern for future agreements regarding other questions vital to many nations.

Only Preparing the Way

The State Department termed the rubber talks "exploratory" and said that they looked toward the "drafting of a tentative program of studies" and also toward "the desirability of establishing a committee to keep the rubber situation under review."

The conversations were held in London between Aug. 1 and 9, and the State Department said that "a comprehensive survey was made of the rubber situation covering both natural and synthetic rubber and of the related problems.

"In the course of these discussions," the announcement continued, "a full exchange of views took place and a large measure of agreement was reached on the broad outlines of the rubber position and of the nature of the problems that lie ahead. . . . A first program of studies has been prepared and arrangements for carrying out these studies are being made.'

It is understood that the preliminary conference on communications which opened here today will bring two chief matters under study. They are:

1. Proposals by the State Department's Telecommunications Division for revising the Madrid International Telecommunications convention of 1932 and its general radio regulations, drafted in 1938 in Cairo.

2. A proposal by the Government Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee to abolish the present shortwave broadcasting system to reserve a limited number of radio frequencies for vital uses in the postwar world.

Fly Hints at Purpose

A hint as to what the last item is about comes from James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. He has frequently urged a unification or merger of American companies serving the foreign field in order to permit the United States to deal with foreign governments on what he believes would be a footing of equality.

Mr. Fly has told congressional committees that foreign communication systems are generally government monopolies or under strict government control, while American systems are not. This, he claims, enables foreign monopolies to play off one American company against another and thus drive a hard bargain at American expense.

Heads a Fighting Service

United States Coast Guard

Admiral Waesche Inspects Coast Guard

A new informal picture of Vice-Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Coast Guard Commandant. He pops out of a hatch aboard a Coast Guard-manned ship.

Launching Set For Three New U. S. Warships

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11 (AP)—The 27,000-ton aircraft carrier Antietam and the 13-000-ton cruisers Chicago and Los Angeles will be launched in a triple ceremony at the Philadelphia Navy Yard Aug. 20, Rear Admiral M. F. Draemel announced today.

Christening of the three fighting ships, totaling more than 53,000 displacement tons, will mark the largest launching or sponsoring of warships at one time and place in the United States and probably in the world, the Navy reported.

The three vessels, built simultaneously in neighboring dry docks, will be named in consecutive ceremonies which will take the place of the customary launchings in which ships slide down the ways. Water will be let into the dry docks beforehand, and the ships will be floated out later.

Both the Chicago and Los Angeles were paid for by the War Bonds purchased by residents of the respective cities. The Antietam, first aircraft carrier ever built at the Navy Yard here, will be named by Mrs. Millard E. Tydings, wife of the senior United States from Maryland.

The Chicago, third navy vessel to bear the name, will be christened by Mrs. Edward J. Kelly, wife of Chicago's Mayor. The new cruiser, mounting a main battery of eight-inch guns, will replace the 10,000 tonner of the same name which was torpedoed by the Japanese while convoying reinforcements to Quadalcanal in January, 1943.

The Los Angeles, second surface ship to be so named, will be christened by Mrs. Fletcher Bowron, wife of the Mayor of Los Angeles.

Ickes Scores Dewey in A. L. P. Talk

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Signaling the drive of independent forces behind the Democratic ticket in President Roosevelt's home State, the American Labor Party jammed the ballroom of the Hotel New Yorker here last night to hear Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, saterize the candidacy of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee, and to hear Senator Robert F. Wagner promise if re-elected to continue to sponsor social legislation.

The Party duplicated the Democratic state organization's selection in the state-wide picture inclusive of Supreme Court Justice Marvin R. Dye, of Rochester, for the Court of Appeals vacancy, and the slate of Presidential electors.

Mr. Ickes dominated the meeting with a speech that was characteristically satirical of the opposition in jibes that ridiculed any other postwar outcome than that "Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is leading us triumphantly through a frightful Armageddon, will sit in America's seat of honor at the peace table alongside of Churchill, Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek."

His rampage on the Dewey lot played upon the opposition's "tired old men" line.

In the field of national and international affairs, the Ickes speech labeled Mr. Dewey as the "reluctant dragon," saying that "the reversals, the contradictions, the affirmations, which suddenly followed denials, were nicely hitched to polls of public opinion."

"In other words," he continued, "our dragon was reluctant to emit any smoke until he had been fed a few straw votes."

This résumé took in Mr. Dewey's asserted scoffing that President Roosevelt's appeal for the production of 50,000 airplanes was "fantastic" as against present production of "more than 100,000 a year."

"I do not doubt that before the end of the campaign Governor Dewey will find himself saying that if he were President he would be producing more and better airplanes, ships, guns, washing machines, automobiles, teething rings, and girdles," he said.

G. O. P. Platform Criticized

Mr. Ickes had his own version of "the man who was a candidate and did not want the nomination" in a description of the New York Governor's air flight from Albany to Chicago to accept the Presidential nomination to find the Party platform "leaking at every seam."

"He has been busily interpreting that platform ever since," he said, "and only recently the Republican governors met with him in St. Louis to write in effect a new platform or at least a supplementary one, without benefit of the national delegates. A platform a day will keep ennui away."

The narrow emergence of Representative Hamilton Fish in the State's 29th Congressional District also figured in the Ickes appraisal of political affairs. With Governor Dewey repudiating the Fish candidacy on the racial bias issue separate from Mr. Fish's isolationist record, Mr. Ickes said that Mr. Dewey "undertook a good job in broiling his fish, but neglected to turn it over and get it well done on the other side."

Wagner Hits G.O.P. on Labor

"The result," he said, "is that there is still a distinctly fishy smell about the Republican Party."

Senator Wagner said the Republican leaders want the labor vote, but in the sense that "they do not want working men and women to be organized to express their true interests with a common voice."

"With this in mind," he continued, "the present Republican strategy becomes clear. It is calculated to instill the fear that there is something un-American or radical or dangerous about political consciousness on the part of labor."

Two philosophies of government prevail in the debates on postwar employment proposals, Mr. Wagner said, in the conflict between the old-line conservative belief that government must let industry alone, and proponents of modern economic life who rate as requisite "a responsive, alert, and active government."

"And where does the Republican Presidential candidate stand?" he asked. "I have not heard him utter any advice or summons to the Republicans in Congress urging them to abandon their traditional tactics of reactionary obstruction."

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Paterson, N. J., Strike Ends

By the Associated Press

The number of workers idle because of labor disputes dropped abruptly today with the ending of one of the nation's major controversies. The total was between 55,000 and 58,000.

Employees at four Paterson, N. J., area plants of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation voted last night to return to work today after company and Congress of Industrial Organizations United Auto Workers representatives agreed to arbitrate grievances.

A trucking dispute ended when 774 American Federation of Labor drivers in the York-Harrisburg-Lancaster, Pa., area agreed to immediate resumption of work, after the army indicated it would take control.

In Chicago the Central States area Employers' Association, representing some 500 motor truck transport companies in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and most of Wisconsin, announced that its members have complied with the WLB directive covering truck drivers' wages and would not be involved in a truckers' dispute already affecting eight Midwest States, which come under the Midwest Truck Operators Association.

A sit-down strike by 500 German prisoners of war housed at the Stockton, Calif., ordnance depot started with their refusal to work a 9-hour day, Maj. A. E. Cook, the Public Relations Officer, announced.

Camp officials have placed the recalcitrants on reduced rations and confined them to quarters.

At Wilmington, Calif., officials of Local No. 9 of the A. F. of L.-Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America have decided to ask their national executive board for authority to hold a strike vote after 4,500 workers from five shipyards approved such action.

The vote yesterday followed an expression of dissatisfaction by union officials over the WLB's recent refusal to authorize a 11.6 per cent wage differential for local repairmen over workmen building new vessels. They said such a differential has been in effect for some time in North Pacific yards.

A new stoppage kept 1,500 idle at four plants of the Warner Gear Company, Muncie, Ind. but settlement was announced of a dispute affecting 470 at the Spencer Lens Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Approximately 1,200 employees of the Illinois ordnance plant near Carbondale were back on the job after an eight-day stoppage. The walkout of organized warehousemen and truckers (A. F. of L.) began in a closed-shop dispute with the company.

Council of Democracy Studies Philadelphia Traction Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—As a Federal grand jury in Philadelphia buckled down to uncovering the motivating factors in the six-day strike of the Quaker City's traction workers, the Council for Democracy, with headquarters here, today backed up Judge George J. Welsh of the United States District Court when he told the jury yesterday he did not believe the upgrading of eight Negroes to motormen's jobs was the real cause of the tie-up and spoke of "a secret motive."

The Council holds that the racial issue in Philadelphia is "a red herring across the trail"; that it is not a race conflict. The trouble, it declares, is due to the attitude of a small group of industrialists and businessmen who are opposed to any legislative act or Executive Order giving Negroes certain equal rights with whites.

The Council has been looking into the Philadelphia situation for about two years, making an intensive inquiry into the position Negroes there occupy. When the transit trouble started, the company had been employing Negroes for more than 40 years, largely, prior to 1942, in its maintenance and roadway departments. There were about 700 Negroes employed by the company when the trouble started, as against about 11,000 whites.

Field Organized by Union

Among the Negroes were two foremen who supervised mixed groups. One of these had been a foreman for many years and had never experienced any difficulty with labor working under him.

When the Philadelphia Traction Company was urged to place Negroes in jobs as motormen, officials replied they did not feel it was expedient at that time. They admitted, however, that such Negro employment had been proved satisfactory in New York, Boston, Chicago and elsewhere.

Meanwhile, union agents had entered the Philadelphia field and organized the Philadelphia Traction Company workers, with the result that the Congress of Industrial Organizations was made the workers' bargaining agent for a year, beginning last February. The Council of Democracy found that while the company appeared willing to go along wtih the agreement, it never gave it wholehearted approval.

In "going along" with the agreement and with the settlement effected under Army rule, the Philadelphia Transit Company is now giving training to Negro motormen, who are expected to take their places on surface cars in conformity with the up-grading policy now in effect. Thus the adjustment of the difficulties was seen by the Council as favorable to the Negro, the chief disadvantage having been done to business and to Philadelphia in being "besmirched through the scandal that it was the scene of a race conflict."

Affected by Housing Problem

The extent—if any—that politics was involved in the trouble has not been proved. The Council spokesman held, however, that the same forces which it charged with responsibility for the strike had been against the Roosevelt Administration from its inception, "even in so far as the prosecution of the war was concerned." These forces, it was added, were opposed to any move for improvement of conditions among Negroes.

This, it was charged, relates to practically every phase of Negro life and labor. One of the chief of these is the Philadelphia housing problem. With the Quaker City one of the chief labor markets in the United States, thousands of Negroes have gone there in search of employment. The result is that the Negro colony there is as crowded as is Harlem here, while conditions in many of the tenements are even worse than obtains in New York.

Dr. Warren Brown, director of race relations for the Council, made a personal survey of conditions obtaining among Philadelphia Negroes, and said that in some of these tenements kerosene lamps were still in use because of lack of electricity. Dr. Brown, who was educated at the University of Wisconsin, New York University, and the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science of the New School for Social research, described living conditions for Negroes in Philadelphia as indecent.

Low Economic Level

In working for equal rights for Negroes with those for whites, the Council holds that the inability of the Negro to obtain equal industrial opportunity not only keeps him at a low economic level, but makes for unrest and contributes seriously to the present general state of uncertainty among Negroes and to industrial disunity. On the other hand, successful integration of Negro workers into the industrial population fabric, it finds, contributes to mutual understanding in other relations between Negroes and whites and places Negroes upon a more solid foundation.

To obtain these objectives, the Council feels that active co-operation of organized labor to break down existing restrictions is needed. Moreover, the timidity and reluctance of management to employ Negroes can be gradually overcome if the way in which resourceful leaders have successfully met the problem is widely publicized and if community leaders exercise their persuasion upon management.

"There is an urgent need for more leadership in Negro labor circles," a statement by the Council says. "Negroes are aroused to resentment by cumulative injustice; they are demanding action, but some of the contemplated moves may serve only to set back their cause. Only intelligent, judicious leadership from the Negroes themselves will control this trend."

Hero Would Drop In On Folks—by Chute

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 11 (AP)—Staff Sergeant Paul B. Huff, winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor for his one-man battle against 125 Germans, arrived in the United States recently expressing a hope that he could drop in on his home town at Cleveland, Tenn., by parachute.

The heroic soldier, abashed by the acclaim and attention shown him by military officials and other greeters, said his numerous nieces and nephews in Cleveland expect him to arrive by parachute, since he is a member of the most decorated parachute battalion in the Army.

"I'd really like to do that. I haven't been home in three years," he said. Sergeant Huff, who rates salutes from everyone from full generals down to buck privates when he wears the nation's highest decoration, is an easy-spoken Tennessean who was a railroader and chair factory worker before the war.

News Plans Made For Peace Talks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Edward R. Stettinius, Acting Secretary of State, declared yesterday that plans for news coverage of the postwar peace agency talks here this month have been worked out on a policy of frankness and candor.

The aim, Mr. Stettinius told his news conference, is not to withhold from reporters anything they ought to know. He said he believed newsmen would be pleased with the arrangements.

In response to other questions, Mr. Stettinius said the meeting would be concerned with long-range plans for the future and he did not expect the Russo-Polish situation, border disputes, or such matters as the military occupation of Germany to come up there.

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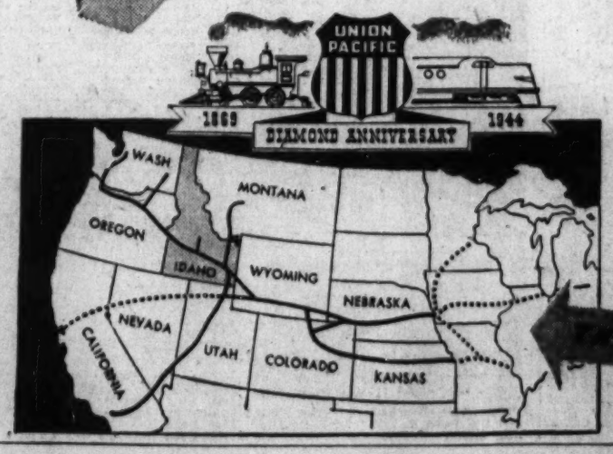
★ *Idaho is one of the 11 western states served by the Union Pacific Railroad. Subsequent advertisements of this series will feature other states.*

Listen to "YOUR AMERICA" radio program on Coast-to-Coast Network. Consult your local newspaper for time and station.



THE PROGRESSIVE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD

'Mr. Skeffington'—Rare French Books on View—Letter From Hollywood

Bette Davis, Claude Rains In Star Roles

Warner Brothers' screen version of "Mr. Skeffington," starring Bette Davis, was placed on view yesterday at the Metropolitan Theater.

Miss Davis as Fanny Trellis, the "most-sought-after young woman in New York" in 1914, has a panoramic role which carries her through the changing years to 1940. It calls for all her technical resources as an actress, aided by the skill of Perc Westmore, the makeup artist.

Fanny is seen first as a doll-like beauty, supposedly heiress to a vast fortune, keeping many suitors dangling, caring too little for any of them to forego her pleasure in flirtation. For her brother Trippy, only, has she anything approaching deep feeling. He is as self-centered as she, wasting the little that remains of the family's money, and finally embezzling a large sum from his Wall Street employer, Job Skeffington. When Trippy's theft is about to become known Fanny hushes it up and insures her own continuance in luxury by marrying Job.

She cares little for his devotion, and is all but indifferent to their daughter, giving her into her father's charge when the Skeffingtons are separated in a divorce action brought on by his affairs with other women. Father and daughter go to Europe for a long stay. Fanny continues in her old ways, only to be attracted at last by John Mitchell. But he transfers his attentions to the daughter when the latter returns from Europe ahead of the Second World War.

Fanny now faces loneliness because she cannot bear to have old acquantances see how she has changed. At last comes reunion with Job, with whom she can be at ease, for he is now sightless.

Miss Davis acts Fanny with zest. This is evident in the care she lavishes on every detail of a characterization which has a quality of artifice in voice and manner from beginning to end. Perhaps the actress wishes to show that this woman is never quite real if there is anybody around to look at her. The part is almost a satire upon a type of spoiled feminity, so well sustained in full intensity throughout the picture that one might think it had been acted without a break at a single performance.

Claude Rains carries out every specification of his assignment as Job with unassertive depth of feeling. His scene with Fanny Junior (acted with simple genuineness by Marjorie Riordan) when she persuades Job to take her to Europe, is the most moving incident in the picture. Walter Abel, as George, Fanny's cousin, has a warmth that is of benefit.

Charles Drake makes a fashionable romantic out of John Mitchell, and Richard Waring shows a new phase of expressive work as Trippy. Other parts are well taken by Walter Kingsford, George Coulouris, John Alexander, Jerome Cowan, Peter Whitney, and Halliwell Hobbes. The social backgrounds are suitably rich in architecture and decoration, and for bits of action in a largely conversational story there is a speakeasy raid and a near riot in Job's Wall Street office when war is declared in 1914.

Vandamm

Paul Robeson and Uta Hagen

In the Theater Guild's "Othello," which will open a return engagement of one week at the Shubert Theater, Sept. 11.

'Down to Miami'

Possibility of a second Labor Day opening for Boston is indicated by a report from New York that "Down to Miami," a comedy by Conrad Westervelt, has been set back to Sept. 11 at the Ambassador in New York. The Herald Tribune speaks of "a week's tryout in either Boston or Philadelphia." The opening already set for Sept. 4 is "Wallflower," at the Plymouth.

Dances of Many Lands

La Meri and her Natya Dancers will present a program of Dances of Many Lands at the Ethnologic Dance Theater, 110 East Fifty-ninth Street, on Tuesday, at 9 p. m. The program follows:

Story Dance Suite: Arabia, China, Java, Hawaii, American Indian, India.

Near East Suite: Las Crotalos, Turkish Dance, Moroccan Dance, Chethat - al - Maharma, Samira, Chethat-al-Selah.

Spanish Dances: Malaguena, Alegrias, Andalucia, Goyescas, Gitanarias, Corrida.

On the heels of the success of his first venture as a producer-star, Eddie Cantor has been signed to a deal by RKO-Radio studios to do another musical, again functioning as producer and star. Cantor's first picture with double honors was "Show Business."

Old Volumes At Harvard For August

Important editions of French illustrated volumes of the seventeenth century will be on view in the Houghton Library, Harvard University, for the remainder of this month. They are selected from the Department of Prints and Graphic Art.

The art of the book developed space with other artistic and intellectual advancement fostered by the French Court. Hitherto France had looked respectfully to Italy, now French skills and French taste were to be universally emulated. France was graciously fostering the transition between the Renaissance and the modern world, and books were important accessories in effecting the change.

The superb volumes in this exhibition reveal a love and respect for literature; they also show luxuriant taste harmonizing with the courtly grandeur of le grand siécle. Books had to be designed with elegance that befitted their royal owners. Volumes shown in Cambridge bear the arms of Louis XIII and Louis XIV.

* * *

Virgil's "Opera," 1641, was printed at the Royale Imprimerie and illustrated by one of the most eminent engravers, Mellan, after a picture by the most eminent painter, Poussin. There are handsome editions of Horace's "Opera" and Terence's "Comodiae," issued in Paris in 1642. A volume with plates by Marot records the celebration of the marriage of Louis XIV to Maria Theresa. "Combat à la Barrière" describes Court entertainments with the help of graphic and witty plates by Callot.

Charles Perrault's "Les Hommes Illustrés" contains portraits by foremost French engravers of the time. Special techniques were developed for these likenesses, which were drawn with great finesse. The picture of the artist, Mellan, appears in this volume.

There is a treatise on domestic architecture, published in 1632. There are rare volumes on horsemanship, on plants, and on the art of writing. The latter is engraved with some magnificent calligraphy.

* * *

There is a most beautiful manuscript litany calligraphically inscribed in blue and red.

A book of great interest as a curiosity is "L'Office de la Ste Vierge," done in an accordion binding.

The art of engraving employed for illustration carried on the pictorial manner of the late Renaissance in Italy. The grandeur and elaborations of the baroque were acknowledged by the French, who eventually altered and subdued them to accord with native taste. The art of engraving was linear in technique but painterly in effect, and graphic artists used a good deal of energy contriving tonal quality on the plate.

Illustrations must be studied not only for intrinsic beauty and suitability to text, but for their adjustment to design of typography. In an era such as France of the seventeenth century, there was preserved in decorative art a proper reserve and thoughtful subordination of part to whole.

D. A.

Danny Kaye and Vera-Ellen

In a sequence from "The Wonder Man."

On the Esplanade

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

March, "Lorraine"	Ganne
Overture, "Le Roi l'a dit"	Delibes
Pavanne for a Dead Infanta	Ravel
Finale, Symphony in D minor	Franck
Suite, "La Source"	Delibes
Ballet Music from "Faust"	Gounod
Dance of Phryné—Bacchanale	
"Espana" Waltzes	Waldteufel
Farandole from "L'Arlésienne" Suite	Bizet

Museum Concert Record

Music for the audience's sake will describe the Victory Concerts held in the Tapestry Room of the Museum of Fine Arts for the second season last winter. Fifteen of them were given, and "given" is the word, since nobody took pay, from October to April fortnightly on Sunday afternoons, for the pleasure of service men and service women and their friends and others who could be accommodated in the space available.

The USO Victory Concerts Committee, Arthur Fiedler, chairman, arranged matters, securing the help of 20 solo artists and a number of smaller and larger instrumental and vocal ensembles—more than 300 performers, add them up. To call the role of the principals would be to name the leading musicians of the town, or a good part of them.

Danny Kaye As Romantic In New Film

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Samuel Goldwyn's second picture with Danny Kaye, "The Wonder Man" (the first was "Up In Arms"), is half through a scheduled production period of three months. The five principals are what Mr. Goldwyn likes to call "Goldwyn discoveries." They are Mr. Kaye, Virginia Mayo, Virginia Gilmore, Steve Cochran, and Vera-Ellen Rohe.

Mr. Kaye's first picture was considered successful in presenting his specialties, and a number of them will be used in this; but it is the intention of the studio, according to Mr. Goldwyn, to begin with this picture a process of weaning the actor from his vaudeville stunts and presenting him as a light romantic actor. The pattern may be even more pronounced in the picture which follows this.

Designs of this sort are not always as easily accomplished as formulated, as Mr. Goldwyn is aware, and a flexible program will allow the abandonment of the whole project if the specialties continue to be Mr. Kaye's chif attraction for movie audiences.

* * *

"The Wonder Man" is another in the perennially appearing list of fantasy-apparition productions of which Hollywood seems so fond. Mr. Kaye's role is a dual one, in which he begins by playing twin brothers, one a Broadway entertainer, the other a scholar, or, as Mr. Goldwyn says, "a sort of grown up Quizz Kid." The formula then progresses, by a method the studio would not like revealed just yet, to allow both brothers to occupy the same body.

In this manner, Mr. Kaye comes to have two leading ladies. Miss Mayo is a sober minded young librarian in love with the scholar. Vera-Ellen is the dancing partner of the entertainer.

Miss Mayo was performing at Billy Rose's Diamond Horseshoe when first seen by Mr. Goldwyn. Later, she became a "Goldwyn Girl" in a number of his pictures. But the studio considers this her acting debut. Miss Rohe, who likes to be known merely as Vera-Ellen, enjoyed some success in "The Connecticut Yankee" in New York, and was subsequently signed by Goldwyn. This is her picture debut also.

* * *

Steve Cochran is a "real cowboy" who came to Hollywood a number of times seeking motion picture work, but was never able, he says, to "get a foot inside a studio door." In 1937, he decided that further trying was useless, and has occupied himself since that time with odd jobs and Little Theater work. He did come back, however, and this time got through Mr. Goldwyn's gate for a part that is considered important.

Motion pictures will not win Mr. Kaye entirely from his stage work yet. He plans to return to New York in October to look over possible stage vehicles. He has nothing in mind at the moment, but feels that he ought to be looking over the new crop of material. He will return here in the spring to resume his contract with Mr. Goldwyn, and will also be allowed to make one picture each year for another studio.

Miss Gilmore has returned to Hollywood after two years spent in stage work in New York.

Pat O'Brien

In "Marine Raiders," continuing at the Keith Memorial.

Screen News

Ann Sheridan will have the title role in "Calamity Jane," a Warner Brothers film.

Alan Ladd, Stanley Clements, and William Demarest will appear in Paramount's "Salty O'Rourke," an original screen story by Milton Holmes, author of the Cary Grant picture, "Mr. Lucky." Raoul Walsh will direct.

Sonja Henie's next picture, "It's a Pleasure," to be made in Technicolor, will have Michael O'Shea in the cast.

Samuel Goldwyn is planning to make a picture with a postwar theme, "Home Again," using a large cast, including these players, on his contract list: Teresa Wright, David Niven, Dana Andrews, Virginia Mayo, Walter Brennan, Constance Dowling, and Farley Granger.

Ella Raines and George Korvin will have the leads in Universal's "Arsène Lupin."

Three Bests

Sono Osato ("One Touch of Venus") was voted the best female dancer, Paul Haakon ("Mexican Hayride") the best male dancer, and Agnes de Mille ("Oklahoma!" "One Touch of Venus," etc.) the best choreographer, of the Broadway season, by the numerous "actors, actresses, press agents, critics, stage hands, producers, treasurers, ticket-sellers and managers" who cast their ballots for the Billboard's Donaldson Awards.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News, VLG3 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—12:15 p. m.—Talk in English, XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.

London—5:30 p. m.—War Review, ORH 9.52 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC 9.54 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English, RKE 15.1 meg., 19.9 m.

Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy, YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Ballad Concert, ORH 9.52 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC 9.54 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"World Affairs" Wickham Steed, ORH 9.52 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSC 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE 11.8 meg., 25.4 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime; music.
4:45 p. m.—Music by Cugat.
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
7:30 p. m.—The Carol Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. v. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign off.

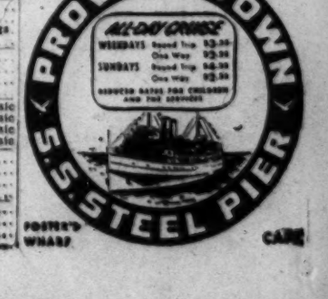
WGTR and WMTW

3:00 p. m. to —Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
7:00 p. m. to 7:30—Same as WNAC.
7:30 p. m.—George Grimm: "From China."
7:45 p. m.—Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
8:00 p. m. to 11:15—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign off.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Aug. 13

3:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

LEAVE 9:30 A.M. RETURN 5:00 P.M.

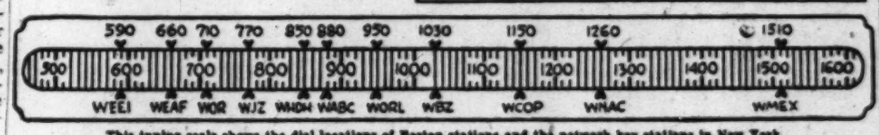


FOSTER'S WHARF CARE

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports program
3:15 "Tena and Tim"	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	White Sox baseball	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Parade; Songs	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	White Sox baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Service Time; 8	Popular music; Songs	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	News; T. Tucker Orch.
4:15 Bella Beston; S'gs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	White Sox baseball	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:30 Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Les Brown's Orch.
4:45 Help Wanted; News	"Off the Record"	'Young Widder Brown'	White Sox baseball	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 Evelyn Howe, me.	Easy Rhythms	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 Hawaii, 1950; Music	Music; Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Dinner concert	News; Steve Burke, news	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	"-erry and Sky"	Ted Steele; Novatones	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:50 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	"Blondie": comedy sk.	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Chas. F. Trussell, news	Jan Peerce, songs
7:15 We Who Dream: dr	"Blondie": comedy sk.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; 'Terry's Tunes'	News service
7:30 Friday on B'dway:	"The Lone Ranger":	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45 soloist; orchestra	western drama	Frontline Headlines	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:00 Chas. Ruggles; Cass	Ray Henle, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	Cecil Brown, news	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:15 Daley: music; gats	"Parker Family": dr	Graham; Dr. F. Black	Return of Nick Carter	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 "Service to the	Meet Your Navy: music	'The Adventures of the	'Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Front": dr.; News	var. show; Interviews	'Thin Man": drama	ty': drama; guests	Doug Garron's Orch.
9:00 "It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn,	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: music
9:15 norant": comedy	"Gang Busters": sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Screen Test"	Classical Album: music
9:30 That Brewster Boy	Louis Prima's Orch.	"People Are Funny"	Double or Nothing; Quiz	Classical Album: music
9:45 That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.; Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter	Show; J. R. King, mc.	Classical Album: music
10:00 Moore-Durante Va-	Earl Godwin, news	'Boston Blackie': drama	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15 riety show: orch.	Ted Malone, talk	starring Chester Morris	Glen Williams' Orch.	Beyond Victory
10:30 Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	Musical Roundup	Musical Roundup	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
10:45 Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	Taft-Pepper: Reconvera'n	Music Roundup; Weather	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; K. N. Eddy, news	News service	Glenn Miller's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
11:30 Dance orchestra	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Dance orchestra	Concert Miniature; News	Music You Want	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	Saturday Frolic, with	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	The King's Men	Herb Lewis: music	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie: News	Musical Time Table
8:30 Victory Notes	Melody Time	News commentator	"Saturday Encores"	Musical Time Table
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Musical Time Table
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Help Wanted":	"Breakfast Club"	Richard Maybaum, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Week End Medley	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz; Farm-Home
10:00 'Youth on Parade':	'Fannie Hurst Presents'	"Adventure Ahead": dr;	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15 music; drama	"The Vertical City"	WD Edm'ds Young Ames	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:30 Mary Lee Taylor;	Fishermen's program	Babe Ruth, baseball quiz	"Yankee Tune Factory"	'You Shall Have Music'
10:45 Homemaking talks	Virginia Hauer, songs	Alex Dreier, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey; Stories
11:00 News; Nila Mack's	Youth program: music	'Rhythms for Saturday':	News; "Tune Factory"	Children's Bible Hour
11:15 "Let's Pretend"	All-Star Dance Parade	D. Grupp's Or.; songs	Moment Musicale	Children's Bible Hour
11:30 "Fashions in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary; Songs	Melody Roundup; Va-	Yankee House Party	Mystery Melody
11:45 tions": B. Burke	Air Express Music	riety show: A. Devine	Yankee House Party	News service
12:00 Theater of Today:	America Marches; News	News; Marvin Behrens	Francis Cronin: console	Musical program
12:15 drama; guest star	Jean Evans, songs	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program; News
12:30 Stars Over Holly-	Farm and Home Makers	Everything for the Girls	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45 wood; V. Waldier	Farm and Home Makers	Variety show; guests	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 Grand Central Sta-	John Metcalf, organ	"Here's to Youth": dr	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15 tion: dr.; News	Something for the Girls	"Faith of Our Fathers'	Dance orchestra	"Kick Conga"
1:30 Country Journal	"Memorable Music"	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45 Country Journal	Fishermen's program	'Luncheon With Salvy'	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands; news
2:00 'Of Men & Books':	Old Ballads	Army Air Forces Band,	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Dance Lineup
2:15 Natural science	American Red Cross	Army Air Forces Band,	White Sox baseball	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30 News service	Radio Pals	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports program
2:45 Across Caribbean	Newscast	Weekend Function	White Sox baseball	Music; News; Sports
3:00 Victory F. O. R.:	News: "21 Stars"; Army	Tennis Championships;	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports program
3:15 speaker; music	show; music; dr.; gats	Bill Stern, commen'tor	White Sox baseball	News service
3:30 Visiting Hour; Jean	"ABC's of OPA"	Tennis Championships;	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Brooks; Pvt Damon	Civil Service Program	Bill Stern, commen'tor	White Sox baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Melody in the Sky	Saturday Review, with	Adventures in Research	Bob Strong's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orch.
4:15 Melody; News	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Barbara and the Boys	The Air Lane Trio	Bob Crosby's Orch.
4:30 Sports comments	Saturday Review, with	Sports comments	Musical Roundup	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:45 London Report	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Rhythm Workshop	Musical Roundup	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Headline News; Joseph	"Your America": Lee	Navy Bulletin Board;	Dick Jurgen's Orch.
5:15 Evelyn Howe, me	Stopak's Orch.; Harriet	Kopp, cond.; guests	Glen Gray's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orch.
5:30 'Mother & Dad': dr	O'Neill, soprano, guest	"Story to Order"	Lee Castle's Orchestra,	Johnny Messner's Orch.
5:45 'Mother & Dad": dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Lee Castle's Orchestra,	News service
6:00 Page One: News	Dinner concert	News; Steve Burke	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 People's Platform	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 "Tolerance"	Jerry Sears Presents	Sports Roundup	Something for the Girls	March to Victory
6:45 World Today; News	Musical program	"Something for Girls"	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "It's Maritime"	Baseball scores; Music	"They Call Me Joe": dr.	"American Eagle in	Milton Korjus, songs
7:15 "It's Maritime"	Leland Stowe, comment	"Filipino Guerrillas"	Britain": interviews	News service
7:30 "Industrial Rela-	Rose Bampton; Igor	'Ellery Queen": drama	'Confidentially Yours'	Musical comedy songs
7:45 tions Ro'ndtable	Gorin; J. Blackton, con	'Ellery Queen": drama	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00 Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15 Susan Foster	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30 "Inner Sanctum"	Esplanade Concert; Ar-	Author's Playhouse": dr.	The Cisco Kid: drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Mystery dr.; News	thur Fiedler, cond.	Author's Playhouse": dr.	The Cisco Kid: drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00 'Your Hit Parade':	Music by Thomas; Bell-	National Barn Dance:	"Herbertiana Festival":	Classical Album: music
9:15 Mark Warnow's	bes; Tchaikovsky	variety; Joe Kelly, mc	music-drama; Virginia	Classical Album: music
9:30 Or.; soloists	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	Haskins; Attilio Bag-	Classical Album: music
9:45 "Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz	comedy; songs; orch.	giore; B. Foote; orch.	Classical Album: music
10:00 Serenade"; music	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15 Correction, Please	Musical Autographs	Wood, mc; M. Dietrich	Shady Valley Barn	Freddie Slack's Orch.
10:30 Jay C. Flippen, mc	Army Service Forces	'Grand Old Opry': Hill-	Dance; Var. musical;	Will Bradley's Orch.
10:45 Son. Harley Kilgore	Present: drama; talks	billy show; W Ford, mc	George Wood, m. c.	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	George Sterney's Orch.	Andy Kirk's Orch.
11:30 Dean Hudson's Or.	Fishermen's program	'I Sustain the Wings': dr	Bob Strong's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Dean Hudson's Or.	Concert in Miniature	'I Sustain the Wings': dr	George Lopez' Orch.	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

HELD OVER

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors - Orpheum 9:15 A.M. Open - State 11:15 A.M.
MGM's BATHING BEAUTY IN TECHNICOLOR
RED SKELTON
ESTHER WILLIAMS
HARRY JAMES
XAVIER CUGAT & THEIR BANDS
PLUS NEW PETE SMITH "Crime Doesn't Pay" LOEW'S NEWS

CAREFULLY COOLED KEITH MEMORIAL
MARINE RAIDERS
PAT O'BRIEN · ROBERT RYAN · RUTH HUSSEY
JOSEPH M. HUGH · MARTIN BERNE M. LANE
CO-HIT "TWILIGHT ON THE PRAIRIE"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bette DAVIS · Claude RAINS
"MR. SKEFFINGTON"
Plus "MARCH OF TIME" "AMERICANS ALL"

PARAMOUNT · FENWAY
NOW
Veronica LAKE · Franchot TONE
"The Hour Before the Dawn"
plus "Song of the Open Road"

UPTOWN Huntington & Mass. Ave. Very popular prices. AIR CONDITIONED
Walter Brennan—Jeanne Crain
"HOME IN INDIANA"
Lionel Barrymore "3 MEN IN WHITE"

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE 777 BEACONSIDE
HUMPHREY BOGART
Passage to Marseille
JOANNE DRU YOU CAN'T RATION LOVE

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL — TONIGHT 8:30
AIR COOLED
LAST WEEKS!
JOHN GOLDEN LAUGH HIT
3 IS A FAMILY
SUMMER PRICES!
Nites 75c to $2, plus tax
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 75c to $1.50

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
RICK POWELL · LINDA DARNELL · JACK OAKIE
IT HAPPENED TOMORROW
MICKEY ROONEY ANDY HARDY'S BLONDE TROUBLE

CHILDREN'S PREVIEW, Saturday, 10 A. M.
"THE ADVENTURES OF MARK TWAIN"
"THE DESERT HAWK" No. 1

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

DANCING

TOTEM POLE
Norumbega Park, Auburndale, Mass.
DANCING TONITE & Every Wed., Fri. and Sat.
BARON HUGO and his orchestra

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"Tumultuous, Exciting, Magnificent" Lee Mortimer, Mirror
Darryl F. Zanuck's WILSON in Technicolor
and
ON STAGE FRED WARING and HIS PENNSYLVANIANS
ROXY 7th Ave., 50th St.
Come Early! DOORS OPEN 9 A. M.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave
M-G-M's Production
"DRAGON SEED"
KATHARINE HEPBURN
WALTER HUSTON · ALINE MacMAHON
AKIM TAMIROFF · TURHAN BEY
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 Plus Tax
Sat. Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax
Evgs. 8:40. Sun. 8:15 No Mon. Perf.
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2:40. Sun. Mail Orders.
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474.
ALWAYS COMFORTABLY COOL

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN · ANNABELLA · KARLWEIS
OSCAR J. EDWARD BROMBERG
MARTIN BECK Thea., West 45th. Air-Cond.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY HARRY JOSEPH EVELYN
GARDE STOCKWELL BULOFF WYCKOFF
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

"A 3-Act Thunderbolt," Walter Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY
SKINNER KING DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
AIR CONDITIONED

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"I Is a Army," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Too Many Husbands," by W. Somerset Maugham. Starring Nancy Carroll. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert. Arthur Fiedler, Conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"This Is the Army," Joan Leslie. 3, 6, 9. News and short films. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"The Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Bonita Granville, W. C. Fields. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Robert Ryan, Ruth Hussey. 10:40, 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Twilight On the Prairie," Eddie Quillan, Vivian Austin. 9:35, 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30.

Kenmore—"Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart. 2:40, 5, 9:15. "You Can't Ration Love," Johnnie Johnston. 1, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones 9:45 a. m. 12:31, 3:15, 6, 9:45.

Metropolitan—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 2:50, 6:25, 9:05. "March of Time—Americans All," 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.

Modern—"Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 8:05. "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20.

Orpheum—"Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 10:35, 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:10.

Paramount—"The Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Bonita Granville, W. C. Fields. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"Johnny Doesn't Live Here Any More," Simone Simon, James Ellison. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 7:40, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:10.

Scollay—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Lorretta Young. 9:45 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:50, 8:40.

State—"Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 12, 3:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

South Station Theater—"Zero Hour," "Why Daddy?" "Popular Science," "Mexican Police on Parade," "Trail Breakers," "Dancing Romeo," "Memo for Joe," "Community Singing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telesis—"Outlawed Axis War Films," "Benchly," "Screen Snapshots," "World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Jean McAllister. 2:35, 5:50, 9:25. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 1:05, 4:25, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Story of

Firemen of Providence Push Plan for Union Link

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 11—Providence firemen are pushing plans to form a local unit of the International Association of Firefighters, despite a ruling issued several weeks ago by the the Bureau of Police and Fire that policemen and firemen in this City cannot legally establish a union.

George J. Richardson, Secretary-Treasurer of the I. A. F., attended a meeting of the local firemen here this week. At the conclusion of the meeting he announced the firemen were determined to go ahead with their plans and that if the City raised an objection the matter would be taken to the courts for a decision.

More than 100 firemen—approximately one fourth of the total personnel of the department — attended the meeting.

The issue revolves around Rule 49 of the department regulations which provides that members of the fire department cannot join any organization within the department except the Providence Permanent Firemen's Relief Association.

Firemen filed a petition with the Bureau last month requesting that Rule 49 be amended to allow establishment of a union. In a 12-page decision released July 31, the Bureau rejected the petition, signed by 300 firemn.

The Bureau's decision described the fire department as a quasi-military organization and said that any change in the rule would "militate against the best interests of the department."

Mayor Dennis H. Roberts earlier had expressed his opinion that a union could not be established legally and advised the firemen not to go ahead with their plans.

Despite the objections that have been raised, a large proportion of the City's firemen are reported to be in favor of setting up the union. Mr. Richardson, representative of the national organization, has announced that 341 applications for union membership have been received from the Providence men. The total personnel of the fire department is 422, of which 330 are privates.

Labor for McGrath

The principal labor organizations in Rhode Island, united for the first time in their history as a bloc to take part in the coming election campaign, threw their full support to Gov. J. Howard McGrath, Democrat, this week.

Governor McGrath is a candidate for re-election. He will be opposed at the polls in November by Norman D. MacLeod, the Republican nominee.

The four major labor organizations in the State, American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Brotherhood of Railway Workers, and the Industrial Trade Unions of Woonsocket, have formed the Rhode Island United Labor Political Action Committee. This Committee, at a meeting this week, unanimously indorsed Governor McGrath for re-election.

Although William Green, National President of the A. F. of L., has laid down a policy of noncooperation with the C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee, and John J. Murphy, A. F. of L. organizer for New England, has denied any connection between the A. F. of L. and the P. A. C., the A. F. of L. in Rhode Island is co-operating in the joint labor movement here. Christopher Hopkins, President of the A. F. of L. in Rhode Island, is a co-chairman of the United Labor Political Action Committee in this State.

Ferdinand Sylvia, a C. I. O. leader and chairman of U. L. P. A. C., explained this week that the organization would not indorse any political party. At coming meetings, he said, "we intend to invite some Republican legislators who have demonstrated themselves to be our friends."

So far, in addition to Governor McGrath, the union men have indorsed both of Rhode Island's Representatives, Aime J. Forand and John E. Fogarty.

Selective Service Officer Gains Promotion in Army

War Activities of New England

Promotion of Chester A. Furbish of Wollaston, Executive Officer of the Massachusetts Selective Service Headquarters, from Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel was announced today by the State Selective Service.

Colonel Furbish has been on continuous duty at State Headquarters since the inception of the Selective Service System in September of 1940 and at present is Executive Officer in charge of the administration and operations of the State Headquarters directly under Colonel Ralph M. Smith, State Director.

Together with Colonel Smith and several other State Staff officers, Colonel Furbish was assigned in September, 1940, to organize, and later to assist in the administration of, the Selective Service System in Massachusetts. He is well known throughout the State, for in the course of his official duties during the past four years he has traveled to nearly every point for visits and conferences with local board members and civic and industrial leaders.

Four N. E. Vets Honored

Four New Englanders have won decorations for bravery according to an announcement today from the War Department.

A Worcester man was awarded an oak leaf cluster to his Silver Star and a Rhode Island and two Connecticut soldiers each were awarded a Silver Star.

Oak leaf cluster to Silver Star: Staff Sergeant William P. Currk, infantry, of Worcester, Mass.

Silver star: Pfc. James J. Craser, infantry, New Haven, Conn.; Private Dominick Lo Buglio, Medical Department, Stamford, Conn.; Staff Sergeant Teodor Kohut, infantry, Woonsocket, R. I.

Age-Aid Recipients Can't Take Cuts To Lighten Payments

Massachusetts recipients of old-age assistance benefits cannot waive rights to full payments to protect their children from being forced to contribute to their support, Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, ruled today.

In an advisory opinion, the Attorney General informed Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, that the Legislature had "expressly provided that amount of assistance that the aged person is entitled to receive shall not be reduced by reason of resources of a son or daughter."

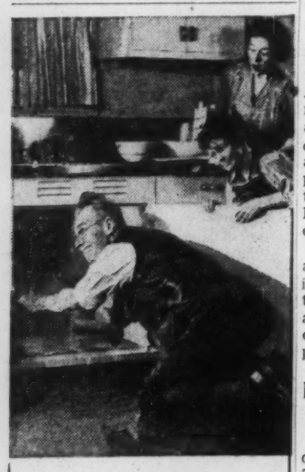
"Hence I advise you," the Attorney General said, "that it is the duty of the Bureau of Old-Age Assistance and of the department to provide the assistance awarded in any given case, reduced only by such resources as are actually available to the aged person, and that there is no authority in lay for payment of a lesser amount to the aged person, even with his consent.

"The payment of a lesser amount would not be the granting of adequate assistance as those words are used in the law, and would not conform to or be consistent with the obvious purpose of the law."

Brookline Relief Cost Off $52,110 Over Past Year's

Brookline relief expenditures dropped $16,173 to a total of $567,740 last year, the town treasurer disclosed today. The amount expended for general relief was $52,110 less than for the year previous. Federal grants and state allowances cut the total net cost to the town to $127,629.

The gross expenditures included $99,279 for general relief, $400,687 for old-age assistance, $56,738 for aid to dependent children, and $11,034 for operation of the town infirmary.



Pop Proved It

Pop proved to his family that he could fix the leak in the pipe. But he also proved that it would have been much better and easier to call in a plumber.

Yes, call in the experts every time. For insurance protection, for your home or business, always call in *The Man with the Plan*. Without charging a penny he'll make a complete analysis of your protection problems. He'll show you how much better it is to have a *planned* insurance program rather than a group of miscellaneous individual policies.

Write to us for the name and address of *The Man with the Plan* in your neighborhood.

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A CO-OPERATIVE BANK
MORTGAGE
can never be called as long as you live up to its terms.
ASK YOUR NEAREST
CO-OPERATIVE BANK

It's a Hot Summer, but What of It?

By a Staff Photographer

These South End Children Are Happy in the Wading Pool of Tobin Playground

This is one corner of the modern, beautifully equipped playground presented to the City of Boston by Henry Lee Shattuck a few years ago. Only the younger children, up to 10 years old, are allowed here, and they are given all-day supervision by experienced workers. Along the walls are benches for the mothers. The playground typifies the improved recreational facilities that have grown up in the South End in recent years, in an area once notorious for its crowded housing, its unsanitary streets, and especially for the lack of clean, open play spots for its children.

R. I. Walkout Of Bus Drivers Ends Quickly

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 11 (AP)—Following a meeting between Rhode Island Labor Department officials, union representatives and workers, service on five bus lines of the New England Transportation Company resumed late yesterday.

A spontaneous walkout of drivers which spread during the day tied up operations on lines serving Providence and Bristol, R. I., Fall River, New Bedford, Cape Cod, Boston, Worcester and Fitchburg, Mass., and Hartford, Conn.

William L. Connally, Labor Director for Rhode Island, said the issue was the company's action in taking out of service James Caulfield, President of Local 988 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railways and Motor Coach Employees (independent).

Mr. Caulfield said he was suspended because he refused to drive a bus which, he asserted, Rhode Island Motor Registry inspectors had found defective.

Under terms of the agreement which ended the work stoppage, Mr. Connally said, the bus will be taken out of service and Mr. Caulfield reinstated as of today.

R. H. Palmer, Vice-President of the company, said the bus in question was inspected two weeks ago by the Chief Inspector and a deputy inspector of the Rhode Island Registry of Motor Vehicles.

"They reported the bus was safe for operation and met all the requirements of the State of Rhode Island," Mr. Palmer asserted.

"This very afternoon an ICC Inspector inspected the vehicle and he reports the bus entirely safe for operation," Mr. Palmer continued. "He said that it occasionally jumps out of second gear while in operation, but can be held in by a slight hand operation."

Recreation For Service People

Friday, Aug. 11

Free Tickets: Greater Boston United Service Organizations. Ticket office, 48 Boylston Street. Liberty 7968 (open daily, noon to 8 p. m. Sunday, noon to 2:15 p. m.)
Baseball: (Saturday) Fenway Park, 2 p. m. Red Sox vs. White Sox.
Dances, with orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Club, Bartholomew Buddies Club, North Station Club, Watertown Arsenal, and American Legion, Kope's, Charles "Y," formal, O'Connell's, Open-air dancing, Esplanade Club, "on the River," between Exeter and Fairfield Streets, Open-air dancing.
Officers' Dance: Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m. (Pool tournaments.) Trudeau's Orchestra.
Sketching: North Station Club by Florence Smith, 8 p. m. Buddies Club, 4-7 p. m.
Informal Party: Copley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m.
Square Dancing: Seamen's Club, 8 p. m.
Two Free Phone Calls: J. W. B. Club, 8 p. m. Dancing.

Alpheus Sanford

Alpheus Sanford, of Dorchester, Mass., who passed on yesterday, served as clerk of the Dorchester District Court for 15 years until his retirement in 1934 and was locally prominent in politics.

A native of Attleboro, Mr. Sanford moved with his family to Melrose Highlands and afterward to the South End in Boston. He was graduated from Boston Latin School and Bowdoin College. Four years later, in 1890, Mr. Sanford was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Sanford held various offices in the municipal government of Boston. For several years he was chairman of the Boston Board of Aldermen and was chairman of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Election Law which reported the first Australian ballot law in the state. He was a member of the Boston City Council and served in the Massachusetts Senate as Dorchester representative in 1917-18. Gov. Calvin Coolidge appointed him Clerk of the Dorchester Court in 1919.

He was a member of the Lafayette Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Second Congregational Church in Dorchester.

South-End Playground Blossoms Fourfold

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Four years ago the South End above Dover Street had only one playground, a space on Troy Street in the "New York" section which was virtually unsupervised and was more often the haunt of bums than of children.

Now the area has four playgrounds, well supervised and well equipped. Miss Grace T. Wills, Director in Charge of Lincoln House, the famous South End settlement house, gives all credit to the present city administration and to State Representative Henry L. Shattuck, whose money built one of the best of the playgrounds—the James and Margaret Tobin Playground on Albion Street—and who has consistently been a supporter of improved recreation facilities for Boston children.

The other three playgrounds are: the Neighborhood Playground, which adjoins the Tobin Playground and which Mr. Shattuck also gave to the city; the old Cherry Street Playground, now kept in condition by the Park Department and provided with partial supervision by the School Department; and a leveled dirt play space between Rochester and Troy Streets, which is fitted out with horseshoe pitches for the boys and girls and benches for the grown-ups.

Brings Government Closer

The importance of civic consciousness among ordinary citizens has always ranked high with Miss Wills, and since she first came to live in the South End more than 30 years ago it has been her dream that something could be done in this crowded city area to make the people conscious of their government.

"You know, in a big city, government is liable to seem pretty remote to the man in the street," she said today, "and for a long time I didn't see much hope of changing that attitude here."

But she says that the present city administration has lent an attentive ear when the citizens did manage to raise their voices. It has repaved many South End sidewalks and some of the streets. These were definite results which the people of the district could see. They had asked, through Miss Wills, for the improvements, and here were the improvements. Government became a little less remote.

The tie between the City Government and the people of the South End has become closer in other ways as well. The people have succeeded in getting better garbage and rubbish removal, although that situation is said to be by no means perfect yet.

At Lincoln House under Miss Wills' sponsorship a neighborhood committee of 15 housewives of the district meets regularly now to discuss neighborhood problems and to carry out in person a number of neighborhood betterment programs.

Members of this committee help supervise the playgrounds in which their children play. They go around and collect a dime here and a dime there until they have enough to run the monthly parties at the Tobin Playground. They make all arrangements for nighttime band concerts on several of the playgrounds. They help decide the rules under which the playgrounds shall operate. In brief, they take active part in the government of the South End.

Worker Always on Hand

Lincoln House, the long-established settlement house on Emerald street, has taken the responsibility for keeping the two playgrounds open nights, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays when shortage of help from the School Department usually would mean their closing.

A paid, trained worker from Lincoln House is always on duty from 9:45 a. m. until the playgrounds close at night. Lincoln House also takes the initiative when a bandstand is needed, or when entertainers are wanted for a playground neighborhood party, but it gets ready action from the Department of Public Works, the Mayor's Office, the Police Department, the Park Department, and the School Department when it makes its requests.

Three bands stand ready to play concerts in the South End when asked. They are the Coast Artillery Band, an American Legion Band, and the Letter Carrier's Band. On hot summer nights they play all the old favorite pieces, while the folks of the neighborhood sit around and enjoy themselves and the children dance and race about and just have a wonderful time.

The South End is thus gradually changing. Bums don't seem to enjoy lying around on the new cement sidewalks, and the area has become safer for children and adults alike. The Department of Public Works has assured Miss Wills and through her the people of the South End, that repaving of several of the worst streets will take place as rapidly as manpower can be found to do it.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through C5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Newton Woman in Jungle

Associated Press

Red Cross Worker on Ledo Road in Burma

Mrs. Janet Brown Schertman of Newton bumps along in her vehicle along the jungle-edged Ledo Road, in Burma, where she was the first Red Cross worker to arrive.

Fairbanks Kin to Gather In Dedham on Aug. 16

Members of the Fairbanks family in America will gather for their 43d annual reunion at the historic Fairbanks Homestead in Dedham, Mass., on Wednesday, Aug. 16. They are invited to spend the day and urged to bring their own lunches by Henry Irving Fairbanks, President, because of the difficulty of obtaining a caterer.

The business meeting will take place at 2 p. m. Mrs. Lucy Howe Toohey of Atlantic, Mass., is secretary of the organization and is assisting in making arrangements

Copra Used in Soap

Copra, dried meat of the coconut, is used in making soap.

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

New Quick-Dried Lumber Due to Offset Shortages

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Does the wartime shortage of lumber mean that your postwar house will be constructed of green, unseasoned materials?"

Accepting that question today as an open threat to the rapid pickup of their industry immediately after the war, representatives of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association in Boston disclosed that a new process has been developed for seasoning lumber within 48 hours, against the regulation three months.

Although admitting that war needs have all but wiped out lumber stockpiles and at least three months would be required after the war to replenish supplies by conventional methods of seasoning, the lumber dealers pointed out that they have the mechanical means of processing at hand to provide all the lumber needed in the lapse between the war's end and the return of normal supplies.

This is the answer for hundreds of would-be homeowners who have heard with some misgivings of the lumber drought, and who know from experience that lumber usually takes many weeks to season against the tendencies of wood to warp or shrink under the attacks of New England weather.

The 48-Hour Process

"Dry kiln seasoning" is the term applied to the industry's mechanical method of seasoning in 48 hours. The purpose of seasoning is to reduce the wood's susceptibility to outside atmospheric changes without affecting the strength of the materials. "Dry kiln seasoning" is a drying-out process "under artificial heat" instead of the usual "air-drying" before the war.

"It will take three months to replenish our usual stockpiles of lumber," the lumber Association stated, "and probably one year to completely restore them. But this does not mean that months must elapse before a supply of lumber can begin flowing to home builders. It does mean, however, that unless inventories can be refilled with dry lumber before the war ends, which is unlikely, there will not be an adequate supply of seasoned lumber immediately available."

New Refinements Coming

"The dry-kiln capacity of the industry will take care of that lapse. With it, the industry can turn out tens of millions board feet of lumber every day. A large part of the kiln-dried lumber can be moved rapidly from producer to consumer. Meantime, the other daily production can be put into storage for open-air seasoning."

Thus, so far as the lumber industry capacity is concerned there will be no delay in the changeover from war construction to home building. And what is more, new uses of wood, improvements in the methods of fabricating lumber and greater refinements in the combinations of wood and glue are coming out of wartime research, the Association predicted.

There also has been a marked change noted by the Association in the outlook for forest resources under courageous management. In a complete wartime survey of 153,000,000 acres of industrial forest lands in 37 states it was found that 25,000,000 acres were at least 80 per cent stocked for future growth, 45,000,000 acres were 40 to 80 per cent stocked, 73,000,000 acres were in productive condition but less than 40 per cent stocked, while only 10,000,000 acres were nonproductive, in other words, not being adapted to planned growth.

"There is no present lumber production difficulty which cannot be promptly dissipated by the return of peace," the Association concluded. "Building can be resumed without serious concern over the lumber supply."

Maine Man Probe Officer

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 11 (AP)—William H. Niehoff of Waterville yesterday was appointed by Attorney General Frank I. Cowan to act as liaison officer between the State and Federal governments in an investigation into Maine's housing projects and colonies.

RED CAP CLEANER
WIND-O-WASH
One of the oldest—
Still the best

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Allied Forces Capture Nantes and Angers

Continued from Page 1

Radio reported the Americans had burst past Alençon, 30 miles north of Le Mans. The Germans said the American had run into heavy fighting in that direction.

Alençon, 97 miles west of Versailles, is just 42 miles southeast of the Canadian-tipped wedge driven to within five miles of Falaise.

There was no official confirmation at Supreme Headquarters of various reports of striking progress past Le Mans, 110 miles southwest of Paris, which was captured two days ago, but it was obvious the Paris-pointed spearhead there had the alternatives of swinging northward toward the English Channel short of Paris, swinging south of the Capital in an encircling move, or splitting and passing on both sides of it.

A swing northward would threaten the rear of the Germans' stubbornly held swivel position below Caen and approximately 20 German divisions or remnants of divisions—upwards of 300,000 men. If the sweep crossed the Seine it would threaten the isolation of Le Havre and other channel ports as well as the rocket-bomb coast.

Unofficial reports said other armored columns meanwhile had veered off to the southeast from Le Mans toward Orleans on the Loire below Paris.

A NBC radiocast from France said Americans in this drive were attacking Chateaudun, 62 miles from Versailles and 30 miles from Orleans. Chateaudun is 52 miles east of Le Mans.

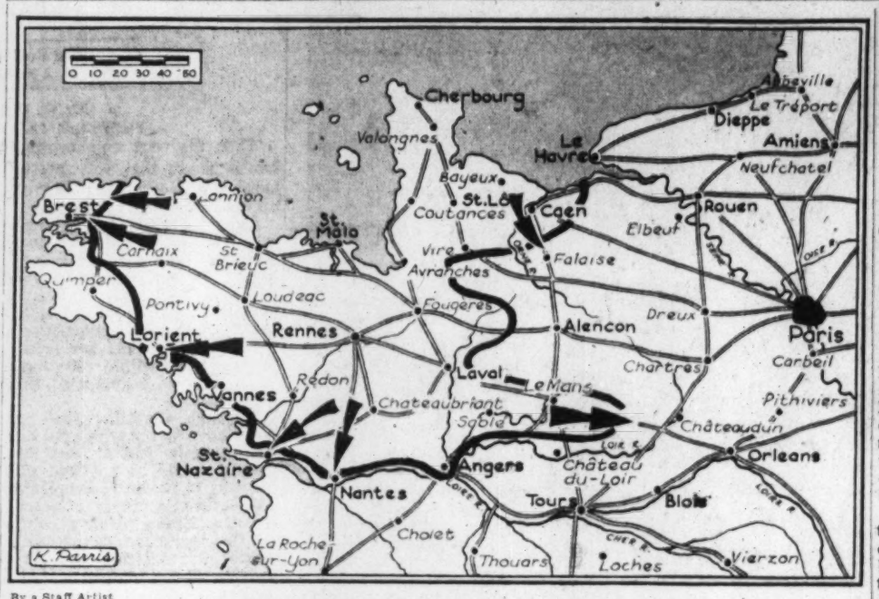
Combat teams made rapid progress in the Brittany Peninsula to the rear, completing the capture of the Loire River cities of Nantes and Angers, and wiping out all resistance except at one stronghold, the Citadel, in St. Malo on the North coast, thus cleaning up three of the six large centers of Nazi resistance on the Brittany rim.

The large-scale encirclement that thus appeared to be in the making would be far more disastrous to the German's whole defense of Western Europe than simply pushing General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's line back to Paris and the Seine.

The British renewed pressure on their end of this huge maneuver by throwing a third bridgehead across the Orne River and storming into Thury-Harcourt, 15 miles below Caen.

Two other powerful battering rams, set up by the Canadian First Army, were driving against Marshal Rommel's gun-studded anti-tank screen—one last reported within five miles of Falaise, 21 miles south of Caen, and the other thrusts eastward in the Vimont area below Troarn.

The headquarters communiqué said that hard fighting raged all day Aug. 10 in the Vimont area.



By a Staff Artist

Where Allied Forces Attack in Northern France

Arrows show main points of Allied attacks in Northern France, black line indicating approximately the present position of the battle front as the Allies press forward.

Superfortress:

Big Bombers Hit Nagasaki-Palembang

American air giants have dropped bombs on Japan again, this time at Nagasaki where planes are made. And 3,500 miles away the Superfortresses of the 20th United States Bomber Command have blasted Palembang, oil center on the island of Sumatra. The army said that two "medium-sized" forces hit the two vital points in Japan's war machine.

The Nagasaki, Kyushu Island, raid stemmed from bases in China. Planes from bases of the Southeast Asia Command struck Palembang.

Before the war, the Pladjoe Refinery at Palembang processed approximately 18,000,000 barrels of crude oil a year. Much of its efficiency was destroyed before the Japanese moved in but it was believed to have been producing near the prewar level—until Aug. 10.

Nagasaki is 12th in size among Japanese cities. It has a population of more than 250,000, the shipbuilding yards of the Mitsubishi interests, aircraft plants, water and steam power equipment, generators, engines, and steel products. It is on the west side of Kyushu, about 30 miles south of the Sasebo Naval Base, hit by Superfortresses on July 7. The Aug. 10 blast at it was the third time the B-29's have hit the Japanese mainland.

Philippines:

U. S. Bombers Strike Three Nights in Row

The first bombing of the Philippines since the fall of Corregidor to the Japanese on May 6, 1942, has been announced.

"Our night patrols bombed Davao airdromes," said a communiqué.

There were three night attacks in a row, the third ending before Dawn Aug. 9. All of the Liberator bombers returned safely.

The first raid caught the Japanese completely by surprise. Lights of Davao, Capital of Mindanao, were ablaze. A ship was discharging cargo under floodlights near an airport. The fliers could see their four 500-pound bombs burst on the airfield.

Amphibious:

Headquarters Move To Saipan Island

Vice-Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner announced he has established headquarters for his amphibious Pacific Fleet at Saipan Island—an advance of more than 3,000 miles from Pearl Harbor—and said it will be maintained there until "I can move further forward."

Admiral Turner disclosed that headquarters are under construction both for his force and for the commander of Pacific amphibious troops, bringing tactical direction of the transPacific offensive less than 1,500 miles from Japan.

Air Over Europe:

U-Boat Oil Depots Blasted by Bombs

Waves of Allied bombers and fighters from Britain thundered toward the continent again, following up the night raid by probably 1,000 RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes against the enemy oil stores for U-boats and train transport in France, plus the dumping of 4,000-pound block-busters on Berlin by Mosquitoes.

Weather over the French battle area was unsually good and showed promise of remaining that way.

The British heavy bombers struck at oil-storage depots for U-boats at Bordeaux and La Pallice—the only bases left to Hitler's submarines which once fought the Battle of the Atlantic from the Bay of Biscay.

Brest, Lorient, and St. Nazaire, the oft-battered lairs for the one-time terrors of the sea, are threatened so closely now by the American Army that they are virtually useless to the enemy.

Canal Mined:

Mosquito Bombers On Reich Waterway

In one of the most daring blows at Nazi inland water transport, RAF Mosquito bombers drove through bristling defenses to mine the Dortmund-Ems Canal in Eastern Germany from as low as 80 feet.

Blasting a path for the bombers through the stretch of defenses, including heavy antiaircraft guns, searchlights, balloon barrages, and German airfields, a special squadron of Mosquito fighters accompanied the mission.

The fighters dived in to fight the ground guns and silenced them by the time the mine layers arrived.

The Dortmund-Ems Canal is one of the most vital German waterways connecting the Ruhr with the River Ems, which flows into the sea at Emden.

Sátellites of Il Duce Are Interned in Italy

By the Associated Press

Rome, Aug. 11

Gen. Giuseppe Valle, Undersecretary for Air under Benito Mussolini for five years, has been arrested and interned by Italian authorities in a roundup of 300 prominent Fascists.

Others arrested included Senator Liugi Russo, former Undersecretary of State, and Gaetano Polverelli, Mussolini's last Minister of Popular Culture, who supported the Duce in the Grand Council meeting which deposed him.

Eastern Front:

Soviet Pincers Close On East Prussia

Russian armies, applying a great pincers upon East Prussia, swept within 50 miles of Tilsit and Memel.

Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, besieging Warsaw for the 12th day, thrust a threatening army group toward East Prussia from positions northeast of the Polish Capital. This group increased the menace to Warsaw, too, because it could curve to the Vistula and outflank the Polish city from the north.

Russian troops already were seven or more miles inside the Suwalki Triangle, which German annexed to East Prussia from Poland in 1939. In the north, the Soviet Army of Gen. Ivan Cherniakovsky sent bombs and artillery shells into the German Province and fought bitter and repeated counterattacks at several gateways to East Prussia.

A hundred miles or so south of Warsaw, the Russians widened the breach across the Vistula River to 42 miles and advanced doggedly to within 26 miles of Kielce. In that area the Red Army stood within 75 miles of German Silesia and within 35 of Krakow, ancient Capital of Poland and its fifth city.

(The Germans repeated that another bridgehead had been established over the Vistula 30 miles south of Warsaw in the Warka area.)

The liquidation of Germans trapped in the upper Baltic States neared its final phase. Two captured German generals said more than 30 German divisions (perhaps 300,000 or more men) would be wiped out when the Baltic drive was finished.

However, some thousands of the Germans, whose land communications were cut by a Russian plunge to the Baltic 25 miles west of Riga, still may be extricated by sea.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Advance On 70-Mile Front

Yugoslav Partisans, driving on a 70-mile front, have cut railroad tracks at several places between Nis and Skoplje, a communiqué from Marshal Josip Broz' (Tito) headquarters announced.

Brus, 43 miles west of Nis, was recaptured, and areas between Brus and Aleksandrovac were cleared of the enemy, giving the Partisan Army a front of some 20 miles headed toward Nis, often a target of Allied bombers.

Italy:

Poles Make Gains On Adriatic Coast

Polish troops, launching an infantry and tank offensive along a six-mile front on the Adriatic Coast, have captured high ground overlooking the Cesano Valley and have sent patrols across the Cesano River after a two-mile initial advance, Allied headquarters said.

The towns of Scapezzano, Monterado, and Corinaldo were seized as the poles swept through Nazo defenses. The drive to the south bank of the Cesano put the Poles about half way between the captured port of Ancona and the next major town of Pesaro, where the outposts of the Adriatic end of the Gothic Line are believed to begin.

Heavy storms slowed but failed to halt the onslaught. Three hundred prisoners were taken at the beginning of the offensive and the Germans suffered further heavy casualties in attempting five unsuccessful counterattacks in which they used a considerable number of self-propelled guns and mortars.

The hard-pressed Germans were reported to have withdrawn entirely from the south bank of the Cesano.

China:

Chinese Attempt To Retake Hengyang

Chinese forces attacked Japanese battle lines around Hengyang in an apparent attempt to retake the city before the enemy has a chance to dig in and clinch his hold on the newly captured prize.

In the western Yunnan Province campaign to clear the Burma Road, American antiaircraft guns, manned by the first American ground forces to fight in China and depressed for use as field artillery, blasted away at the last Japanese positions on Sungshan Mountain.

The Chinese High Command confirmed that Hengyang was lost to the Japanese Aug. 8. It said the defenders were killed virtually to the last man. Nothing was known of the fate of the five Chinese generals who sent a farewell message from the city to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declaring they would fight to the end with their men.

Burma-India:

Seven-Mile Gain Scored by Allies

Allied troops, in a swift seven-mile advance in Burma have reached a point 17 miles southwest of Mogaung on the railway to Mandalay, Allied headquarters announced.

At the same time, Chinese troops and Kachin levies operating further to the east battled their way southward seven miles from captured Myitkyina toward Bhamo, the announcement said.

In India, Allied forces pursuing the retreating Japanese southward along the Tiddim Road were said to have reached a point within 10 miles of the Burma frontier.

Robot Bombs:

Two Night Flurries Strike Britain

German flying-bomb attacks on Britain during the night of Aug. 10 were limited to two flurries of activity—one early in the evening and another shortly after midnight.

An official announcement said casualties and damage had been caused by the robots, some of which fell in the London area.

Willkie Has White House Bid For Foreign Policy Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 — That Wendell L. Willkie still is strikingly in the political picture regardless of the Republican Party choice of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York for its 1944 standard bearer, had signal notice today in the confirmation of reports that he is on the list for a White House parley on foreign policy.

The invitation went to Mr. Willkie prior to Mr. Roosevelt's present trip to the Pacific war theater and was made contingent upon the post-election status of national administration affairs.

In short, it was made clear in the communication that purport of the parley was beyond the campaign realm and would concern the progress of American policy in the postwar program.

Mr. Willkie, while admitting that he was recipient of the invitation, declined to say what his reply would be, with the essence of the invitation depending upon the outcome of the November election.

The Roosevelt invitation was seen by political observers here as clearest indication that could come from the dominant political leader of the Democratic Party that Mr. Willkie has ideas of value to the nation—something that has been ignored by the Republican High Command.

Moreover, Mr. Willkie has a following which believes in his political ideology and which constitutes a sizeable segment of the national voting strength, as was indicated in 1940, when he polled the biggest popular vote that ever accrued to a defeated candidate for the Presidency.

If the signs of the times figure, Mr. Willkie's role will be to help the Party rechart itself into channels of liberal progressivism that were only suggested in the Party's 1944 platform and upon whose intent he still declaredly "awaits the evidence."

Millions of 'Displaced Persons' Slated for Return by Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 11—Speeding up the return home of millions of Europeans thrown into exile by Germany's war machine should work smoothly and effectively if plans drawn up by the European Allied Governments are successfully applied.

This was made clear in an agreement concerning "displaced persons" which has just been published here.

The important work of repatriation is to be carried out by a special section of the United Nation Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which will coordinate all practical aid.

Millions "Displaced"

It is estimated that there are about 12,000,000 "displaced persons" in Europe, 9,000,000 of whom have been taken to Germany and Austria as labor conscripts. Another 2,000,000 are in Allied countries other than their own. The remaining 1,000,000, it is felt, will not or cannot return home.

The repatriation of 9,000,000 foreigners now doing forced labor in Germany and Austria may take six to seven months, according to an UNRRA official. This is a tentative estimate based on the assumption that transport will be available to move 35,000 daily.

Many of these people will be so eager to get home, it is expected that they will make the journey on foot. UNRRA will care for the homeward trek however it is done, it is stated. A draft agreement defines its role in this connection. When areas are liberated, at the request of the military, UNRRA is to work with Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force planning units. It is to undertake identification, assembling, and repatriation.

Policy Outlined

Allied governments agree to help the nationals of other Allies who have taken refuge in their territory. They are to treat them on an equal with their own countrymen in getting food, clothing and other relief.

UNRRA missions are to go to all countries to help and advise. When requested, they are to undertake maintenance, as well as repatriation.

UNRRA is already caring for 50,000 refugees from Greece and Yugoslavia in camps in the Middle East. The UNRRA "displaced persons" divisions have no power to deal with prisoners of war or with pre-1939 refugees.

U. S. Targets in Pacific

By a Staff Artist

Where American Fliers Struck

Arrows indicate points attacked by American bombers on Japan, the Philippines and Sumatra.

Soldiers From Ranks of People Lead Russian Arms in Victory

Continued from Page 1

Premier Joseph Stalin's orders of the day announcing military victories or in promotion announcements.

It is not always easy to keep track of just what marshal or general is filling what position, for changes in command are not announced officially, but only appear in the news or communiqué post facto.

Thus, at one time, Marshal Gregory Zhukov was Chief of Operations of the General Staff. Later after Gen. Nikolai Vatutin, the hero of Kiev, was fatally wounded, Marshal Zhukov took over command of the First Ukrainian Front, but now has been replaced by Marshal Ivan Koniev.

Pattern of Careers

Without attempting to list and describe all the Red Army marshals and full generals, it is possible to trace a general pattern of their careers. Every one of them served in some capacity in the Russian civil war—on the "proper" side of course—one or two of the older men, such as Marshal Boris M. Shaposhnikov, Chief of Staff in the first year of war, and Marshal Leonid A. Govorov, commander of the Leningrad Front, who shattered the German steel ring about the city and twice pierced the Mannerheim Line on the Karelian Isthmus, are graduates of the Tsarist Military Academy and were officers in the old Russian Army. Marshal Ivan Konev, a native Serb, now commanding the First Ukrainian Front, was a full general before the war, commander of the Far Eastern Army.

Virtually all the remaining leading figures of the Red Army have been promoted to the rank of general or better since the start of the war with Germany. They are, for the most part, products of the Frunze Military Academy—the Red Army West Point. The cavalry has contributed rather more than its share of outstanding Soviet commanders, including Marshals Konstantin Rokossovsky, Konev, Zhukov, Semyon Timoshenko, Generals Rodion Y. Malinovsky, Nikolai Vatutin, Fyodor Tolbukhin. Virtually all of these former cavalrymen at one time served under Marshal Semyon Budyenny, who, though his civil war tactics proved no match in the field for the Wehrmacht, is still one of the Soviet Union's favorite heroes and continues to contribute to the training of the Red Army.

Two Polish Marshals

Though Russians naturally predominate among the Red Army leaders, they have no monopoly. Aside from Marshal Konev, who is a Serbian, two of the marshals are of Polish origin—Vassilyevsky, the present Chief of Staff, and Rokossovsky, who as commander of the First White Russian Front, the main spearhead of the Soviet summer drive, is appropriately directing the attack on Warsaw.

Marshal Rokossovsky is probably the outstanding field commander of this war. He is also the newest Soviet marshal, having received his promotion early last month. At the start of the war he was a colonel, and, according to unverifiable but widely current reports, was out of favor. In any event he has justified the confidence since shown in him.

As a freshly promoted major general he directed the heroic defense of Moscow in the critical winter of 1941-42. The following year as commander of the Don front he achieved the encirclement and destruction of the Sixth German Army at Stalingrad, an operation which marked the turning of the war. In July 1943, near Kursk, he broke the last big German offensive.

Jewish General Shines

Latest and youngest addition to the Soviet Hall of Fame is Jewish Gen. Ivan Chernyakovsky, the liberator of Vilno and Kaunas who is at present crowding the Germans back into East Prussia. The man who drove a wedge to the Baltic, isolating the Germans in Latvia and Estonia, is an Armenian, Gen. van Bagramian.

The gulf between the new Red Army and the old Russian Army, from which the non-Russian nationals were excluded, is most strikingly illustrated by the case of the late Gen. Lev Dovator, the Jew who commanded a Cossack cavalry division. His reckless bravery proved his undoing for he was killed while leading a cavalry charge during the Battle for Moscow.

General Nikolai Vatutin, the liberator of Kiev, also passed on as the result of a wound in the field. Last January his staff car was ambushed by German agents near the front beyond Zhitomir and in the ensuing scuffle his aide was killed outright when he tried to shield the General. General Vatutin was severely wounded in the leg, but he continued to direct operations neglecting his injury. The resulting damage to his health appeared irreparable and in a Kiev hospital last April he failed to rally after an amputation.

Like Fabled Leaders

To sum up, both in personal bravery and personal habits and appearance the Red Army generals for the most part recall the fabled Russian heroes who serve as their models. Their uniform, from swaggering floppy astrakhan cap, to boots and spurs conform to the old tradition. Tough and ruthless when conditions require, they are at other times great-hearted fellows who know and practice the rules of hospitality.

Indeed, there is a touch of almost barbaric splendor about the camps. They even have their own musicians and entertainers for their brief hours of relaxation. But though discipline is strict and there is plenty of saluting and heel-clicking, in their relations with their subordinates they are for the most part human, informal, and, up to a point, comradely. They have a capacity for inspiring the utter devotion of their men.

Guam Natives Lived Heroically Through Japanese Occupation

Continued from Page 1

provided for her along with the rest.

Yesterday I talked at length with Gaily R. Kamminga, former commissioner of the Guam town of Piti. Born on Guam of British and Dutch ancestry, Mr. Kamminga was continued as Commissioner when the Japanese came. He buried all the money and official American papers in the ground and hid the official American flag in a pillow.

Mr. Kamminga was a very unwilling civil servant for the Japanese and they searched his house on various occasions, invariably wrecking his furniture until none was left. On one occasion they tossed the pillow in which the flag was hidden.

"If the Japs had found that flag they would have cut my head off," said Mr. Kamminga.

Eighteen hundred persons in Mr. Kamminga's community had been moved back into the hills by the time the Americans returned. The natives had to dig air-raid shelters for the Japanese guards.

When the raids came the Japanese hid in shelters. Commissioner Kamminga used to send women out where the American pilots could see them. He would tell the guards they had to go up the river to look for a lost animal.

"When out of sight," he said, "I took off my sun hat every time the planes came over low so they could see my bald white head and know that I was not a Jap." The Japanese couldn't figure out why no bombs ever dropped around his camp.

At the time of the first air fights over Guam the natives clapped at the American victories. The people were told thereafter to bow their heads whenever American planes came over.

Among those who ran more necessary risks while the Japanese were here was Jesus Sanchez Quinata, a young man who wrote two new stanzas for the Marine Hymn.

Among other things Mr. Quinata wrote that the Marines were "first to fight for territories and keep the Pacific free from infested yellow Mongalians who had plundered both land and sea."

Mr. Quinata, who had worked on fortifications under the Japanese forced labor system, said, "They clubbed and slapped me for that song and said anyone singing it would be killed."

The spirit of some of these stories has reminded me of Steinbeck's "The Moon Is Down."

Although these Guamanians were subjected to Japanese barbarism for 31 months they were never truly subdued.

The terrible excesses the Japanese committed in the final days are not only an indictment of their warped mentalities but overwhelming proof of their helplessness.

Judge Wins Decision Over Moths

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10 (AP) —The suit centered on whether Federal Judge Charles G. Briggle or the moths would get the vest he wants to wear under his robe in court next winter.

The Judge's tailor consented to make the coat and pants of a new double-breasted suit from the cloth the Judge owned, but balked on a vest because the War Production Board has banned them in such suits.

The Judge said the verdict was "silly" and appealed to higher jurisdiction. His letter to the WPB declared the extra vest yardage "would go into a dresser drawer for the moths" if it didn't become a vest, and ended with this:

"Please, may I have a vest?"

The WPB countered with a brief that the Judge should explain his need for a vest, but he replied such cross-examination was irrelevant and a decision should be made "purely on a common sense basis" between him and the moths."

The WPB finally ruled against the moths and said the Judge could have his vest.

Sailor Safe After Hiding For 31 Months

Continued from Page 1

rolling to victory. The conquerors' final remnants were ragged and emaciated; fleeing instead of fighting back.

Reinstated in the United States Navy and promoted from radioman, first class, aboard the rescue ship, Chief Tweed was returned to the United States. He was reunited in San Diego, Calif., with his wife, Mary Francis Tweed, and their sons, Ronald, and Robert, they had not seen him since October, 1941, when they left Guam.

"It was a glorious reunion," said Mrs. Tweed, adding she never doubted that her husband would return, although after two years' searching the Japanese had listed him officially as dead.

Later they visited Mrs. Tweed's mother, Mrs. W. H. Sudderth of Santa Paula, Calif., who said the experience had aged Chief Tweed so much she did not recognize him.

During his ordeal the Portland, Ore., Navy man's hair silvered and he lost 30 pounds. He gained back 10 of these in the first five days after his rescue, by a combatant ship off Guam, 10 days before the American landings. An American pilot previously had spotted him standing near the remote cave where he spent the latter part of his hermitage. He lived on rain water and food obtained in night forays.

Landed on Dec. 9

Chief Tweed said the Japanese landed on Guam Dec. 9, after two days' bombing and strafing.

"We had so few guns, so little ammunition," he said, "there wasn't much we could do to defend. We had only about 200 Marines, a few scattered naval personnel, and the island defense company.

"The Marines on Cabras Island, a narrow strip of land off the harbor, armed only with machine guns actually repulsed the Japs until their ammunition gave out.

"A couple of one-pound guns on ships in the harbor fired to the last, while a single machine gun on Agana Heights, above the town—the only 'antiaircraft' battery we had— exhausted its ammunition."

Chief Tweed said the Japanese forced a landing and shot their way into Agana, against the street-by-street, house-by-house opposition of Marines.

Escaped to Bush

With a buddy, Chief Tweed escaped to the "bush," after the American Governor ordered surrender on the third day.

The Japanese warned that all Americans who gave themselves up within 30 days would be interned in Japan; others found later would be killed.

Chief Tweed's companion and three other Navy men they met all were captured and killed by the Japanese.

"Several times they learned where I was hiding, but each time I managed to escape, once by less than a minute," Chief Tweed said.

He was dressed in Robinson Crusoe rags when rescued, but soon changed to a new chief radioman's uniform.

Guideposts for Flow Of War Surplus Set

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)— The House Postwar Economic Planning Committee today staked out guideposts for the flow into civilian economy of an estimated $15,000,000,000 in surplus war supplies and plants.

The Committee, headed by Representative William M. Colmer (D) of Mississippi, recommended prompt enactment of legislation establishing the office of surplus property administration headed by an administrator reporting quarterly to Congress and having wide latitude to dispose of surpluses. A similar office has been proposed by Senators James E. Murray (D) of Montana, Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio and Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee.

The plan proposes that transfer of surplus properties be as swift as possible, that it be done in such a manner as to provide greatest benefits to the agencies involved, that war veterans, previous owners of the properties and small business concerns be considered in effecting the transfers and that the highest possible return be sought for the Government.

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Ford Sees Big Postwar Task In Ironing Out War Hatreds

BIG BAY, Mich., Aug. 11 (AP)—One of the major postwar tasks, according to Henry Ford, will be to level off the far-reaching hatreds that have been created by the present world conflict.

The noted industrialist took time out from a vacation with Mrs. Ford at his summer lodge on the nearby Lake Superior shore to comment upon the progress of the war and the steps that must be taken to make it the last war.

"There can be no lasting peace where hatreds exist," he said and added that "hatreds will continue to arise as long as the causes of war are not rooted out and exposed.

"Remember that this war was not brought on by men who work for their living. It was caused by the individuals—many of them unfortunately citizens of our own country—who profit from the manufacture of munitions and explosives.

Mr. Ford said he did not believe it would be necessary to dismember Germany after the war in order to prevent another conflict.

"Get rid of the militarists and the German people can live in peace with the rest of the world," he said. "But you can't get rid of the saber rattlers by cutting them off at the top; you will have to root out the philosophies that create them.

"Already," Mr. Ford said, "there is talk of a world federation; it isn't being called that, but those who propose world currency and world trade without tariff barriers are looking in that direction. A world federation and a parliament of man are coming; it may not be in my lifetime but it's coming just as surely as the world moves onward.

"We have the finest caliber of men living in our country to bring about such a federation—men like General Arnold and Admiral Nimitz, both of whom I know personally. I know they stand for everything that's good."

The war, Mr. Ford said, had proved very definitely that the problems of one people are the problems of all others—"whether he be Jew, Gentile, Mohammedan or Oriental."

"These problems are going to be common problems," he went on, "and we are going to have to live together as good neighbors, helping one another and expecting help from one another. Only on that basis can a safe, peaceful future of the world be expected."

The United States, Mr. Ford said, "will rebound quickly from the ravages of the war. "If we make full use of all our facilities, our unlimited productive capacity in the factory and the land we not only will pull ourselves up to a standard of living better than any we ever have known, but we'll be able to do much toward helping the rest of the world attain a living level that will make life worth while."

Only Vital Material Plants To Be Sent Workers by WMC

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission tightened its program today in order to squeeze more men into the relatively few factories that can make the particular weapons for which generals on the battle fronts are calling.

To put into effect an Aug. 4 directive of James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Chief, the Commission instructed its field offices, "to the extent necessary," to send workers only to plants engaged in urgent production. Simultaneously, a group of manpower officials from Washington scattered throughout the country to impress on local WMC personnel the extreme urgency of the task.

Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Chairman, said that Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, head of the Army service forces, has presented to the WMC concrete evidence of battlefield shortages in the form of telegrams from field commanders.

General Somervell said that "on the whole" the Army is in fine shape with respect to supplies but those that are short are critical and are affecting the fighting.

Shortly afterward, Mr. McNutt announced the new instructions to WMC personnel. The Byrnes directive was designed to wipe out military shortages by more effectively channeling workers into the critical programs such as heavy trucks, tires, ammunition, tanks, and radar. He ordered a wider use of the "employment ceiling" principle, limiting the number of workers in less essential plants. He also gave the WMC authority to prevent the reconversion of plants to civilian production.

Mr. McNutt said General Somervell reported that one general had to call off 100 air missions because he didn't have the right type of bombs. Another telegram said 3,500 heavy trucks had to be abandoned because, said General Somervell, "he can't keep them up any longer and they had to be replaced."

In another theater of war fourton dump trucks are badly needed, and General Somervell said:

"We had to tell the General that we couldn't furnish him with the fourton dump trucks that he wanted, because we don't have them."

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Warsaw Poles Face Disaster

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Germans have sent an ultimatum to "General Bor's" Underground troops holding parts of Warsaw that they must surrender or be killed, the Polish Telegraph Agency said today.

"General Bor" announced in a radio message to the Polish Government in exile in London that unless help arrives "our heroic fight must soon come to a disastrous end."

The Germans now control the three main east-west lines of communication, the Patriots are being shelled constantly, and the "population is discouraged," General Bor said.

"Soldiers and civilians vainly scan the sky in expectation of Allied aid. All they see are German planes against smoke in the sky."

From the Soviet-German battleline "we have heard no gunfire since Aug. 3," General Bor added.

Meanwhile, the Moscow Radio has announced in a radiocast recorded in London that the Russians have granted amnesty to all Polish citizens sentenced for crimes committed within the Soviet Union.

Morgenthau Back in London

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, back in London from a visit to the American sector in Normandy said he found the former German-supported "black markets" wiped out and allied currency "being received with complete confidence by the local population and the banks of the area."

"Furthermore," he said, "our troops are not causing inflation. Our troops do not engage in extensive spending nor in the purchase of supplies essential to the local population. Nearly all the money paid our troops is being sent back home voluntarily in the form of family remittances, for the purchase of war bonds and for other savings, leaving less than 10 per cent, according to army records, to be spent in one form or another."

Secretary Morgenthau said that "as a part of the primary combat mission, in order to prevent inflation and to meet local needs, the Army is bringing into the area quantities of food and other supplies for the civilian population."

Press Wireless Regrets Radio Service Is Not Yet Open to Soldiers in France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Press Wireless, Inc., issued the following statement today:

"Official Washington circles denied today that commercial communications with France, which would permit transmission of soldier, business and personal messages to and from the United States, had been resumed. No definite time has been set for this service, according to the authorities.

"A. Warren Norton, President of Press Wireless, which was the first to establish communications with France, declared that his company had been handling 40,000 to 50,000 words daily, but entirely press and government business.

"Press Wireless, said Mr. Norton, is proud of its record of having maintained the last direct service between France and the United States after the German invasion and the first to re-establish a direct service to the United States after the allied invasion.

"Press Wireless, according to American correspondents at the front, set a new record in communications when it actually began a direct service between the Normandy Beachhead and the United States four days after the invasion."

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Japan Speeds Air Defenses Against U. S.

Continued from Page 1

enemy's home defenses for the eventual Allied invasion. In fact, the frantic way in which the Japanese Radio seeks to minimize the damage done by the B-29's is taken here as added evidence of their effectiveness.

Furthermore, Tokyo's broadcast of children tearing down "tens of thousands of houses, entire street sections and residential blocks" to make open spaces that would isolate any fires following an air raid is also evidence that Japan knows it is facing final defeat.

The cutback in production of the P-47 Thunderbolt fighter is welcomed as concrete evidence that the American and British air forces believe the German Luftwaffe has been whipped to a standstill. The Republic-built Thunderbolt has been one of the most effective Allied planes against the Germans, it being the craft in which Lieut. Col. Gabreski shot 28 Nazi planes from the sky.

Thus, when the Air Force concedes that fewer Thunderbolts are needed, it is looked upon as good news for the Allies.

The most important cutback occurs in the C-46 cargo-carrying planes. In making this cutback, it was announced, "the Army was guided largely by the fact that the present shortage of both C-46 and C-47 planes will be met under present schedules by the end of this year."

Changes in Production

This cutback means that (1) the Higgins Aircraft Corporation of New Orleans will not begin its planned production of 50 C-46's a month, (2) the Curtiss-Wright plant at St. Louis, where parts are produced, and at Louisville, where the planes are assembled, will aim at 50 craft a month rather than 108, and (3) the Curtiss-Wright works at Buffalo will work toward a monthly production of 150, tapering off to 100 a month by mid-1945.

The reduction in B-24 Liberators will affect the giant Willow Run plant of the Ford Company, the Consolidated Vultee Plant at San Diego, and the North American plant at Dallas, where production is being stopped. The daily production at the Willow Run and San Diego works is being cut from 26 to 14.

In discussing the B-29 raid on Nagasaki on the home island of Kyushu and on the oil center of Palembang, Sumatra, the Japanese Radio gave various explanations minimizing the effect of the onslaught. None of these explanations rang true, however, in view of the simultaneous announcement that a new plan must be drawn up to strengthen home defenses by Aug. 15.

Cape Cod Invites Artist

Wide World

Sandy Beach Provides Studio

Here is one of the many artists who daily paint quaint scenes on Cape Cod, a picturesque New England spot. Many resort hotels and inns have reopened this year after easing of food rationing and lifting of dimout restrictions.

Fall Visitors to New England Offered Nature Color Festival

Monitor Traveltalk

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

This autumn season in New England promises to be one of the busiest on record for hotel and resort operators. A large number of New England resort hotels have announced that because of the numerous demands for accommodations during September and October they will remain open at least two months beyond their usual closing date.

For the past several years there has been an increasing trend among New England vacationists to extend their holidays into the autumn months. And each year more and more hotels and inns have remained open until the "last guest" checked out.

The weather during September and October in the New England States often is the most pleasant of the year. Days are clear, cool, and invigorating. In the woodlands the foliage takes on varied hues adding brilliance to the countryside. Autumn days give incentive to such out-of-door sports as hiking along leaf-scattered trails; golfing on soft-carpeted fairways; or horseback riding over bridle paths fringed with sweet-smelling evergreens.

This year, more than ever, hotel and resorts in New England have urged vacationists to take their holidays later in the season rather than during the crowded months of July and August. In addition, transportation companies have been sponsoring "staggered" vacations in order to divert traffic from the peak summer period.

Autumn evenings usually are too cool for porch sitting, but there is warmth and friendliness before a blazing open fire in the spacious lounge of a New England inn. There is a chill in the morning air likewise, but a brisk walk along some country lane brings a ruddy glow to faces and an appetite worthy of an old-fashioned New England breakfast.

Even the seashore has its appeal in the autumn months. While only the hardy go swimming, sailboating takes on an added zest. Brisk winds send boats zipping through the white caps at a thrilling speed. Beach walking, too, is a favorite autumn sport in New England and the sea-washed sands on Cape Cod and Maine provide excellent "boulevards" for leisurely sojourns along the water's edge.

In Vermont and New Hampshire, mountain hiking really comes into its own during the autumn months. There are scores of marked trails winding up and over the various New England peaks. In addition, there are numerous shelters located at stretegic points along the way where the hiker may stop and cook his meal or make camp for the night. The nights in the mountains are cool, of course, and sleeping bags are the order of the night for those wishing to sleep under the stars.

A top autumn attraction in New England has been its annual foliage pageant. During prewar days thousands of tourists from all over the country came to this section to witness the brilliant coloring of the woodlands. The show has gone on every year regardless of the war, but because of transportation restrictions the spectators have been few.

When the color spectacle goes on this year—probably around the second week in October—it is expected there will be considerable numbers of persons in the grandstand seats of northern New Hampshire and in the various notches of Vermont to take in one of New England's outstanding annual attractions.

Four Men Charged With Gasoline Fraud

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11 (AP)—Warrants have been issued in Federal Court charging four men with illegal sale or transfer of gasoline coupons worth more than 10,000,000 gallons.

One of the men, in a written statement, said that used coupons, taken to a furnace to be burned, had been raked out with a poker and salvaged illegally.

The four against whom charges were made yesterday were Charles Cline and Byron Stafford, both of St. Joseph, Mo., and Jack Arnold Ross and Marion Bolder, both of Kansas City.

Friends of Navy Casualty Send Cash to Widow

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—The wife and six-months-old son of a Navy gunner's mate who was the only casualty in a dive-bomber attack on his aircraft carrier June 19 have received proof of the strong ties that bind together America's fighting men of the seas—a check for $2,352.

The check, enclosed in a registered letter from the carrier's officers and crew, reached Mrs. June Nicholas Bridges of Queens on July 8. It paid tribute to her husband, Alfred Bridges, and asked that the money, collected from his friends, be used for "whatever purpose you may choose."

Politics Seen In Roosevelt Pacific Talks

Continued from Page 1

not denied that there was value to be gained by the first-hand conversations between the President and the Army and Navy leaders of the Pacific offensives. The doubt which is raised is how important they were and whether they were timed exclusively for military reasons.

Impartial observers in Washington agree that the President is doing everything in his power to bring the war to an end just as soon as possible regardless of its repercussions in the presidential campaign.

It is, indeed, the prevailing political judgment that if both ends of the Axis are put out of commission before November there is little doubt that Mr. Roosevelt will be defeated. But there is every evidence that new offensives are being pressed in the Pacific as well as in Europe and it now appears quite conceivable that an all-out assault may be made directly against Japan within the next two months.

One would be gullible to assume that Mr. Roosevelt will not be interested and active in campaign politics during the coming weeks but there is no evidence that strategy of the war will in any way be re-cast to serve political purposes.

MacArthur Silent

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Aug. 11 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur today declined to comment on his conference with President Roosevelt at Honolulu, saying that all such must come from the White House.

The conference came at a time when General MacArthur had concluded his New Guinea campaign. The Honolulu trip was General MacArthur's first from this sector since he arrived from the Philippines.

Official Guide to Air Force Banned on Post Exchanges

Continued from Page 1

It was intended for general public as well as military distribution.

Army and Navy officers conferred today with Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, and Senator Green (D) of Rhode Island, who has introduced an amendment to clarify the law.

Provisions Discussed

It was understood the new legislation provides the only limitation to be placed on the circulation of newspapers, books, etc., is that of transportation facilities. Whenever such facilities are too heavily taxed, choice of publications shall be made impartially by methods devised by the Army or Navy, it is understood. The selection of motion picture films is to be left to the armed services to work out on an impartial basis.

Senators Taft and Green differed in their opinions about President Roosevelt's picture on the frontispiece of the Air Forces guidebook. Senator Taft said he thought the picture was "out" under the proposed amendment but Senator Green thought it was up to the Army and Navy to interpret such issues.

Political speeches may also be radiocast overseas, Senator Taft said, but the time must be divided equally among major opponents.

London Debates Position Of British Film After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 11—The place of British films in the postwar world is among the problems now exercising much thought here, as is shown by current deliberations of the Board of Trade.

Another indication of the undercurrent of feeling on the subject was the demand by J. B. Priestley that the British public should no longer "have to stare, week after week, at films manufactured, in the first place, to please schoolchildren in the Middle West, or, on the other hand, deliberately concocted as pieces of American propaganda."

There are objective observers here, however, who agree that the great popularity of American films in this country is due at least as much to the fact that the British public likes them as to the fact that they often have no opportunity to see any others.

Mr. Priestley, writing in the News-Chronicle, also goes on to oppose the British financier, A. J. Rank, who is credited with the idea of lessening the American hold on English cinemas.

Mr. Priestley fears that Mr. Rank's activities may lead to a monopoly. He also thinks the methods of British producers unwise. He declares they are spending too much money on films ideologically out of line with his own convictions. He had particular reference to Shakespear's "Henry the Fifth" and George Bernard Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," which are currently being made at a vast expense.

When it comes to the question of making a suggestion of his own, Mr. Priestley is cagey, but in view of the trend toward the planning of national life now abundantly apparent here, it seems unlikely that in the future, struggle between British and American films will be left entirely to arbitrament of unregulated competition.

Nimitz's Snappy-Looking Marine Guard Just as Rugged as Any U. S. Leatherneck

By Sergeant D. C. Stephenson

Marine Combat Correspondent

Associated Press Features

PEARL HARBOR—A Navy commander, impressed at a recent function by the immaculate appearance of one of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's Marine guards, exclaimed:

"It must have taken three men to dress him, two to hold him erect in the air while the third slid his trousers on so as not to wrinkle them."

Before these Marines — who guard the headquarters of the commander in chief, Pacific Fleet —obtained the luxury of electric lights and mirrors less than two years ago, they even used the toes of their brilliantly shined shoes as a mirror with which to shave.

Their immaculate appearance and snappiness earned them the praise of the late Navy Secretary Frank Knox as the "smartest Marine guard I have ever seen."

Jestingly dubbed "Nimitz's Palace Guard," these Leathernecks may look like "walking pages" out of a military fashion book, but they're the equal of any Marine guard unit in general military proficiency and "ruggedness."

Being Marines, they'd much prefer combat duty, but they have been given a task to perform and they're determined to do it to the best of their ability.

The men of the Marine guard detachment are selected from boot camp to attend sea school because of exceptional military bearing, military proficiency, alertness, intelligence, and presentability.

Mead to Investigate War Matériel Supply

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Chairman James Mead (D) of New York, of the Senate War Investigating Committee disclosed plans today for an inquiry to determine "whether or not there is a scarcity of suppy of war material for the armed forces."

He told the Senate the Committee had obtained a copy of an unpublished section of the War Production Board's monthly report, prepared by Lewis Bassie and Irving Kaplan who later sought to resign when their summary was withheld.

He said WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson and Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, WPB Director of Matériel, would be questioned at a closed hearing next Wednesday, Aug. 16.

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Bulgar Peace Pressure Puts Regime in Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 11—The problem of the men in power in Bulgaria is to find a way out of their German alliance with Russian and Turkish help without sacrificing too much landed property and prestige and without violent internal changes, according to delayed dispatches from Sofia.

The Turkish Army enjoys considerable prestige in Sofia and Bulgarians have no desire to measure strength with the Turks or to have much more traffic with American fliers or the Royal Air Force.

Repeated Allied bombings of Sofia and some provincial towns have made a strong impression.

The sensational Soviet victories have greatly strengthened the pro-Russian sentiments of the Bulgarian Army. Many Generals, a large part of the officers staff, and practically all the common soldiers don't want Russia as an enemy.

The Bagrianov regime now appears willing to do everything possible to appease Russia. It will be called that the Philov regime resigned last May because it was unprepared to accept Soviet proposals. The present regime realizes it must fulfill them or expect serious consequences.

Last May the Soviet Union stressed the necessity for establishment of Russian Consulates at Varna and Burgas on the Black Sea coast as evidence of both Bulgaria's good intentions to Russia and of its independence toward Germany.

Russia has continued to have a Legation in the Bulgarian Capital and the Bulgarian Government has now granted permission for establishing one Russian Consulate at Varna.

Setbacks for Germany

In the meantime, according to Sofia dispatches, the prestige of the Reich has sunk steadily under the impacts of military setbacks in Russia, Poland, France and Italy; the revolt of the Generals against Hitler, the change in Presidents in Finland; the news from Hungary and Romania, and especially the action of the Turks in breaking with Germany.

Germany's friends in Bulgaria have become extremely depressed. Pro-Germans are to be found among the highest commanders of the Army; the Union of Reserve Officers; industrialists; intellectuals and parliamentarians.

The pro-Germans know, however, that Nazi troops in Bulgaria are not strong enough to face a combined Russian, Turkish and British attack in the Balkans. A threatened German attack on Hungary for a time frightened the Bulgars into withdrawing peace feelers they had been stretching out toward the Allies, but now with the action of Turkey, a new series of crises seem about to begin.

[A delayed Overseas News Agency dispatch from Istanbul reports that peace riots have repeatedly broken out in Sofia since the rupture in Turkish-German relations.]

Activity on Both Sides

The Turkish action was not unexpected in Sofia. The Bulgarian representative in Ankara was well informed about what was going on. The approaching of a decision was imparted to the Bulgarian Minister and the President on July 23 through the Turkish Minister, Vasfi Mentes. The next day the Soviet representative appeared before the Bulgarian Premier and strongly presented the Soviet viewpoint.

The Germans, too, hastened to put their irons in the fire. The three Regents and the Government were trying to solve the dilemma in which the hard-pressed country now finds itself.

The present Bagrianov regime was at the beginning generally regarded as being strongly pro-German. German intervention in Hungary and Finland strengthened the feeling that loyalty to the Reich was the lesser of two evils.

Now, however, the regime feels that it made the wrong choice and is frantically seeking a formula that will enable it to get out of the war with a minimum of German reprisals and without letting extremist elements inside the country achieve power.

In recent weeks Premier Ivan Bagrianov has been renewing his old friendships among Turkish politicians. He speaks Turkish well, as he grew up in Turkey.

[A remarkable incident, according to advices reaching London, has been the liberation of 15,000 political prisoners, amnesty to Partisans and an easing up on anti-Semitic activities. If Premier Bagrianov has any backing then the possibilities of further pro-Allied moves increasing, and developments will largely depend upon this fact.]

Principal fears which work against a separate peace or change of front are that Bulgaria would doubtless have to agree to return to prewar boundaries, giving up South Dobrudscha, taken from Romania, Macedonia and Thrace, taken from the Serbs, Yugoslavs, and Greeks.

This would return Bulgaria to an area of 103,140 square kilometers which it received at the Peace of Neuilly instead of its present 165,882 square kilometers. This would mean the return of more than 2,500,000 nationals to what Bulgar leaders call a "foreign yoke."

Moreover, it is also feared that a separate peace would cause a sharp rise in pro-Russian and pro-Allied sentiments with Republican and Socialist tendencies, bringing a radical change in the structure of Bulgarian society.

Alerts Stir Istanbul

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 11 (AP)—Istanbul was jarred for the second time yesterday by an air alert and this time antiaircraft defenses opened up on what appeared to be an American Flying Fortress passing directly overhead from west to east at about 5,000 feet.

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Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Artist Makes Hen Houses Into Home

By Ethel M. Eaton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Clucking cozily among themselves, cocking their heads now this way, now that, so their bright, beady eyes could take it all in, the hens evidently liked what they saw! "Who would think it?" they clucked inquiringly of one another. And what did they see? An attractive, rambling little house their owner had constructed for herself from two small houses formerly occupied by their kindred.

Three years ago, Hetty Beatty, a sculptress living in Folly Cove, a section of Gloucester, Massachusetts, first looked with appraising eye at a small building which had been on the premises when her family had purchased the home in which she then lived. With the passing of time and family changes, that house had become too large, and more and more she considered an idea that had taken form in her mind and finally decided to do something about it.

Began With Camp

While originally constructed for and serving as a hen house, a former owner, by adding a porch at the rear, had used it for a one-room camp. As a first step, Miss Beatty had the porch enclosed and converted into a small kitchen and bath. The main room, after being plastered and painted, served as living and sleeping room. However, being used to a large house and much entertaining, she decided that she needed more room. Therefore, the next year, when she heard that an erstwhile hen house in another section of the town might be acquired, she promptly bought it, had it moved to Folly Cove and annexed to the first unit.

Her new acquisition was well over 100 years old, with hand-hewn pegged timbers. The building was placed at right angles with the original house, and forms a spacious living-dining room. The original timbers have been left exposed over the fireplace — this has been made possible by adding an outside chimney. It is a charming room, with white plaster walls, dark timbers, and crimson draperies.

By a Staff Photographer

Hetty Beatty, sculptress, finds much to delight her in summer and in winter at Folly Cove, Gloucester, Massachusetts. In the upper picture she is shown cooling off with her ducks outside the house she had constructed from two abandoned hen houses. The lower picture shows her with her dogs in the sunny living-dining room, made possible when the second ample hen coop was annext at right angles to her first one. The walls are of white plaster; the draperies are crimson.

Hetty Beatty received her art training at the Museum School in Boston, augmented by five years of study in Rome and Florence. She has exhibited at the Macbeth and Weyhe galleries in New York, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the Art Institute of Chicago. In 1941 she held a one-man show at the Worcester Art Museum. At Folly Cove she works in a roomy studio which was converted from her garage.

Added Kitchen Space

Between the house and studio was a space which she felt could be utilized to advantage, at the same time making the structure as a whole more attractive.

"I found my original kitchen a bit too small for various projects carried on there, canning, etc.,' said Miss Beatty, "so I decided I would use that extra space for a new and larger kitchen which would connect the studio with the main part of the house."

Fortunately, this past winter, she was able to secure some second-hand lumber from an old house that was being razed. Also, she secured the services of an ex-defense worker whose health necessitated a change of occupation for a time. Thus the new kitchen has become a reality. It's modern, convenient, and from one of its several windows, the blue waters of the Atlantic may be glimpsed through the straggling branches of an old apple tree. For that matter, the ocean can be seen from every room in the house. From the kitchen three steps lead up to the studio. "It will be so convenient," says Miss Beatty, "for I can turn from my modelling to run down and look at the roast in the oven in less time than it takes to tell!"

Outdoor Interests

While first of all an artist, Miss Beatty is domestic, too, with an intense love of the out-of-doors. "There is nothing I like better," she told me, "than to dig in the earth." She has a most successful vegetable garden each year, taking the entire care of it herself; and she cans enough of its products to carry through the winter. She also has a flourishing herb garden and a raspberry patch, while, naturally, flowers are everywhere. Of course, there are chickens in the back yard, also a few handsome white ducks.

For household companions she has two lively dogs—a setter and a cocker spaniel—and a motherly black-and-white cat who presents her mistress with handsome kittens occasionally. Incidentally, some of Miss Beatty's finest work has been models of animals.

Hetty Beatty is one of Folly Cove's most popular hostesses and her jolly, rambling house is a favorite rendezvous.

New Activity for Mrs. Brown Includes Benefits for Many

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Ralph F. Brown of Lakewood, Ohio, has hit upon a novel way of adding to the cheerfulness of the community in which she lives. She had been earnestly desiring to find time for more volunteer war work, but being without help in the home, the hours she could spend away from it were limited. Then the plan evolved.

She dropped in one day to welcome a newcomer to the neighborhood and found her almost in tears. Her husband worked seven days a week at the bomber plant and often evenings as well. Her people lived at a distance. She never got away anywhere—couldn't leave the baby. And (with a gulp) she had no spring hat. Mrs. Brown's response was prompt and kind. "Tomorrow you are going downtown. You are to bring the baby to me."

"But, Mrs. Brown—your lovely home. He might break something."

"I'll put breakables out of reach. Besides, there's the game room."

"But—his food—and his nap—and his airing and—"

These protests and hesitations were soon banished and next morning the small guest arrived with complete paraphernalia. A little later an excited young woman was speeding to catch a bus and Mrs. Brown was rolling a woolly ball across the rug.

Confidence Grew

She was slightly uncertain at first, she now admits frankly, but in the afternoon when the mother returned refreshed, and merry over her "holiday," apprehension was forgotten and the thought came that perhaps a good turn like this might be done for someone else. There was her friend, Nan. Nan and her daughter had always enjoyed a day's shopping together, but for months that had been impossible, for Tom, who had loved to play nursemaid to Nan, the third, was now overseas. They could get away, of course, but it had to be one at a time. Saying to herself, "I'll send them together," Mrs. Brown dialed a number.

The results of the second experiment were so satisfactory that the determination crystallized to do this sort of thing for as many as possible. It would be her own particular contribution to war relief and it could be done at home. Thinking that her first "customer" would know of others who were in need of this kind of "helping hand," she explained to her what she wanted to do. The girl gasped. "You mean that you will care for their babies, too? But, Mrs. Brown, you won't accept money. How are we to repay you?"

Money For Relief

"I'm coming to that. Every time I take care of a baby, the mother is to give to Red Cross, or some other war relief agency, the amount she would have to pay if she were hiring someone. Is it a bargain?"

It was a bargain—one which was agreed upon thankfully—and Mrs. Brown's new "career" was launched. It broadened swiftly. She is now devoting three days each week to caring for children whose mothers, due to present-day conditions, are unable to find someone who will come in when they go away. Once she kept a baby overnight, for the soldier father was home on leave and the young couple yearned to go to a dance. Another time she had one for the week end. This was because that youthful person's Navy dad while on shore was eager to take his wife to visit his parents and the trip would have been uncomfortable for the child.

Is all this work too much for Mrs. Brown? Does it weary or bore her? Look at her smiling face and listen to her gay laughter and you have the answer.

Points for Cheese Are Profitably Spent

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How long since you've planned a meal around cheese? With the meat point "holiday" ebbing away with the summer and various meats returning to the ration list, better get acquainted with good dairy dishes to head up the menu list.

Cheese takes points, but you'll find many kinds on the market, and a little goes a long way. Point for point, it's a good buy.

To round out the value of a victory garden vegetable dinner, lead off with intriguing cheese appetizers, or use cheese in salad, sauce, or dessert. Still another sure way to build the food value of a meatless menu is to bring it to a delicious close with a cheese tray. Or use the cheese in the main dish. But you'll find your point budget the merrier for at least one meal a week centered around cheese.

These are some of the recipes we like.

Kidney Bean Rarebit

(A Main Supper Dish)

2½ cups cooked or canned red kidney beans
2 tablespoons fat
1 tablespoon minced onion
1 teaspoon chili powder
1 cup diced fresh tomatoes
1 cup grated American cheese

Melt fat, add onion. Simmer over medium heat for 5 minutes. Stir in chili powder, then tomatoes. Cover and simmer until tomatoes are soft, about 10 minutes. Add kidney beans. When beans are very hot, stir in grated cheese. Serve immediately when cheese is melted. Serves 4.

Cheese Vegetable Dinner

(Dressy Vegetables)

2 cups diced cooked potatoes
1 cup diced cooked carrots
1 cup cooked peas
1 medium onion, finely chopped

For cheese sauce

2 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of cayenne
½ lb. cheese, finely sliced

Put vegetables in greased baking dish. Make white sauce of butter, flour, and milk. Add cheese and stir until it is entirely melted. Cover vegetables with cheese sauce. Set in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until casserole is heated through — about 20 minutes. Serves 6.

Macaroni Cheese Loaf

(New Version of an Old Favorite)

1 package macaroni, broken into small pieces
1 cup soft bread crumbs
3 eggs, slightly beaten
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley
4 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 cup finely grated cheese
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon finely chopped onion
¼ cup bacon, diced and browned

Cook macaroni until tender in boiling salted water. Drain. Mix all ingredients together and form in greased loaf pan. Set in pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven (350-375° F.) 1½ hours. Turn onto hot platter and serve with cheese sauce. Serves 6.

Amy's Cheese Croquettes

(Serve with Green Salad)

1 pound American cheese
½ teaspoon dry mustard
6 to 8 drops Tabasco sauce
¼ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce
1 tablespoon flour
4 egg whites
1 tablespoon water
Dry bread crumbs for rolling croquettes

Grind cheese in meat chopper; then mash to a paste with a fork or spoon. Add seasonings and flour, and finally 3 of the egg whites, stiffly beaten. Use hands to form balls about ½ inch in diameter. Chill in refrigerator until ready to use. Just before cooking, roll balls in bread crumbs, then in remaining egg white, beaten and mixed with water, then in crumbs again. Fry in deep hot fat (375° F.) until golden brown. Drain on unglazed paper. Place on toothpicks and serve hot as an appetizer or make larger croquettes and serve as main dish with tossed green salad. Makes 32 small croquettes.

Cheese for Dessert

1. Serve thin slices of apple put together sandwich fashion with American cheese. Serve with salted nuts and raisins.
2. Cream cheese, strawberry or cherry preserves, and toasted whole wheat wafers.
3. Orange sections with Roquefort type cheese and crackers.
4. Fresh or canned pear halves put together with cream cheese type of spread.
5. Hot gingerbread with cream cheese frosting.
6. Hot Apple Betty topped with melted American cheese.
7. Cottage Cheese Pie or Cake.
8. Fresh grapes, cream cheese, and toasted Saltines.
9. Cream cheese, salted peanuts, and plain crackers.

Cheese Cookery Hints

1. Cheese and eggs are natural flavor companions. Both take to low temperatures, toughen with high ones. Keep temperatures low.
2. Slow to moderate is the oven rule for most cheese dishes. Set dishes cooked atop the stove in a pan of hot water.
3. In a muffin recipe that uses 2 to 4 tablespoons melted fat, ½ cup cheese may replace the fat. In a biscuit recipe calling for about 1½ cups sifted flour, ½ cup grated cheese may be added to the other ingredients.
4. To make a Welsh Rarebit that's smooth and uncurdled try this: make cheese into a white sauce mixture before you combine it with the egg. Keep temperature low throughout.

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

My Lives in Russia, by Markoosha Fischer, (Harper and Brothers, $2.75.)

Here is a revealing book about the every-day life of the Russian people, written by one of them. This is no tourist-eye view, nor is it window-dressed to please the public eye. It is a straightforward honest account of how one family lived (though some others did not) through the hardships and the hopes and the uncertainties of a changing era in Russia. Mrs. Fischer is herself a Russian, married to an American journalist. Their sons are now serving in the U. S. Army. In telling her experiences, and why she finally decided to bring her family to the United States, Mrs. Fischer has helped to answer some of the questions which everyone is asking about Russia.

Pan-American Principles Fundamental to World Co-operation, by Florence Brewer Boeckel. Peoples Mandate Committee for Inter-American Peace and Co-operation, Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C., 25 cents per copy; 20 cents per copy for 5 to 50 copies; 10 cents per copy for 50 or more, plus postage.

This new pamphlet has special interest, coming as it does in the midst of busy discussions about the postwar world and how the peace is to be kept, once it is won. Miss Boeckel sees in the Pan-American system and in the co-operation of the Americas, a basis for world-wide co-operation among all sovereign nations. It offers important background material for any study of postwar plans.

Paintbrush Fun for Home Decoration, by J. A. Ornstein. (Greenberg, Publisher. $2.50.)

Once you've opened this book, you'll lay it down only to take up a paintbrush . . . or are you that rare person of iron will who can resist the urge to fix things up to suit yourself? The author maintains that "Those individuals who can write their names, even illegibly, have all the skill and training necessary to follow the instructions in this book." He then shows how easy it is even for amateurs to achieve delightful murals and decorations to add charm and individuality to any room in the house. Mr. Ornstein's system for drawing is simple and practical, and the directions which he gives also make it fun, as his title promises.

Welcome, Child! by Decie Merwin. (Oxford University Press, $2.50.)

A sweet and watchful little "guardian angel" supervises every page of this book. Her whole aspect somehow guarantees that only records of pleasant import will find place here. Most books are to be read, but this one, it's time we were explaining, is a book to be written! Except for titles on each page, and very appealing illustrations delicately touched with pink and blue, the pages are invitingly blank, awaiting the fascinating record of all the important first events and other data about the new baby. But this will have to be an open book—no mother will be able to resist sharing these delightful illustrations.

Ice-Box Napkins

The thoughtful mother of a family given to midnight snacks has provided a set of gay napkins especially for the use of the ice-box raiders. She makes these herself of bright checked ginghams —red, blue, green and yellow checked with white. They measure eight inches by eight inches and are finished with a one-inch fringe. In one corner of each napkin is appliquéd a fruit design, cut from plain material in the natural fruit colors—apples, grapes, peaches, pears, etc., with stem and a leaf or two. The napkins are folded so that the design comes on top; and a pile of them, together with several small trays, are always to be found on top of the refrigerator for the young people and their friends who usually drop in after the movies for a late snack. It might be added that father frequently does a bit of "raiding," too!

E. M. E.

Willkie Republican 'Tempted' To Pessimism on Platforms

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

The Willkie Republican whose outlook upon the prospects for world peace was recorded in mid-April, after Wendell L. Willkie had withdrawn his name from the Republican Party's political lists, has spoken again. He finds himself, now that both political conventions are past, wishing "to avoid pessimism but much tempted with it."

As a deep student of the life of Abraham Lincoln, this Californian highly esteems forthrightness, and went so far in April as to advocate a coalition political party such as that which elected President Lincoln to his second term. He believed then that such a plan held the only hope that the forthright world co-operationists in both major political parties could unite their forces behind candidates openly and emphatically committed to permanent peace based on organized justice.

If the coalition ticket this Republican then suggested, President Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie, had been nominated, there is no doubt that he would have led a column of California political forces committed to their cause. Because that hope no longer exists, he, like many others similarly situated, is mainly unvocal and politically inactive. His views are presented here because they may be typical of the views of many others, in this State and elsewhere, among the 22,000,000 persons who voted for Mr. Willkie in 1940. And it may be well that this particular viewpoint be known.

More Than Words Needed

"As a Willkie supporter," he says, "my own feeling is that the Republican Party is now less Republican and more Tory than at the time President Harding was elected. That is an extraordinary statement, but it is justified because we should know so much more than we did then.

"We should know so well that words to peace are not the will to peace, and that when the Party leaders suppress the Stassens, ignore and wipe out the Willkies, and adopt a platform with no green light for ratification of the world peace plan but a glaring red light in the background in the form of required two-thirds Senatorial approval of treaties, then I say we are most stupid if we do not see a lot of mentally tired old men looking backward and hoping we will not see through the façade of so-called youthful leadership."

Like many other Willkie supporters who watched the conventions in Chicago, hoping against hope that some deadlock would bring their champion on to the scene as a compromise and coalition candidate, this Canifornian would have preferred to see Vice-President Wallace nominated to succeed himself rather than Senator Harry Truman.

Senator Truman's "better business judgment" was pitted against Vice-President Wallace's "better view of the one indivisible world," and the Truman virtue was deemed the more important.

"Perhaps it is more important, in the short view," says the Willkie supporter. "But in the long view, unless we have 'one world,' we will have no business here or elsewhere—we will have chaos, bankruptcy, dark ages."

This Willkie supporter sees the peace plan declarations of Candidate Roosevelt as "probably not much in advance" of those of Candidate Dewey. "But are we sound," he asks, "if we credit Candidate Dewey with sagacity in not even admitting he was a candidate for nomination, so he could start off free of pledges and promises? And if he were actually free, why was the Republican convention so safely held in the palms of a few persons' hands, with so little enthusiasm on the part of the delegates? And shall we at the same time assume that Candidate Roosevelt, wily politician that he is, is not holding back much of what he wants to say because he apparently is waiting for the people to lead and demand to know what he is willing to stand for?"

Men of good will, regardless of party or creed, must be willing, this Californian believes, to pay the price of sacrifice now and in the immediate future to insure world peace, world good, world prosperity for the long future.

"What then shall we do?" he asks. And answers:

"I think the vast number of people who are concerned and watching, as is Mr. Willkie himself, are going to be the balance of power in this election.

"They may be unorganized; they may even be inarticulate before the election, but they will not be inarticulate at the ballot box.

"One test which I think will be unfolded before November is this: Japan and Germany are going to put up a lot of opera bouffe revolutions and try to make us think that they are now governed by moderates with whom we can work.

"Earnestly do I pray for Germany's collapse soon. Then the positions of Candidate Dewey and those who speak for him on the one hand, and Candidate Roosevelt and those who speak for him on the other hand, will test somewhat whether they are willing to try to win an election by the shallow and specious appeal, 'Bring the boys home at once,' or whether they have the courage to say: 'This time we must finish the job and compel abject surrender, not surrender by puppets put in office for that purpose, but by the military cliques who started the war.'

"That will not be a top popular view. It will require courage. The side which is ready at least measurably to stand for it would seem to me to have the most honest and sound position."

And those are the views of a most enlightened Lincoln Republican, who believes that the Great Emancipator would, if he were President now or a Presidential candidate, be continuing his combat against aggression and slavery by every conceivable means.

Hitler Paper Tells Germans Screws to Be Turned Tighter

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's newspaper Völkischer Beobachter was quoted today by the Berlin radio as saying the new German scrape-the-barrel manpower decrees were only the beginning and declared that "this time we mean business."

"Without venturing loose predictions, it can be said that total mobilization of the German people will bare unprecedented results," the paper said in reference to the series of decrees announced yesterday by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister.

The decrees banned normal entertainment, ordered domestic servants into industry or the Army, required women up to 50 to work, and ordered many industrial workers into the Army.

A Moscow radiocast reported "mass arrests in Germany not only among generals and senior officers but also among important civil servants" as Heinrich Himmler continued his purge.

The Soviet radio reported that latest victims of the purge included Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, economist, banker and minister without portfolio, and Baron Konstantin von Neurath, once reported being groomed as Hitler's successor.

Report on Blum

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (AP)—Konstantin Simonov, correspondent for the Army newspaper Red Star, has made public a story that indicates that former Premier Leon Blum of France may have passed on at the Nazis' "extermination camp" near Lublin, Poland. The report is unconfirmed from any other source.

Mr. Simonov's story said hundreds of thousands of persons, principally Jews, were systematically and methodically killed there since the winter of 1941.

The Army newspaper Red Star said German SS and Gestapo captives were trying desperately to shift responsibility for the "extermination camp."

Migrant Farm Workers' Children Get Increasing Care in N. Y. State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10—Clinic nurseries for children of migrant farm workers in New York State are the latest development on this area on the farm-labor front, now providing all-day care for more than 300 children whose mothers, fathers and older brothers and sisters are at work in nearby bean and hop fields.

Located in barns, unused camp buildings and deserted shacks, the nurseries are operated by the Home Missions Council in 17 labor settlements up-state, and are furnished with whatever materials are at hand: orange crates are used for bookcases, chairs, table and toychests, while kegs and baskets are turned upside down to become chairs. Packing boxes, cleaned, sandpapered and covered with wall paper meanwhile have become play pens for children.

Boys and girls ranging in years from six months to nine years are brought to the centers every day. Activities begin at 6 a. m. and continue through to six or eight p. m., with the program including medical inspection, free play, considerable washing up, mid-morning snack, games, rhythms, a two-hour nap, more play, worship periods and supper, in the event that parents return late from the fields.

A federal appropriation of $26,992 has been received from the Lanham Child Care Act to provide for furnishing additional centers, but makeshifts are still necessary in many cases.

At Randallsville, a camp with 100 white migrant workers, a day care center was set up one week after the children arrived.

The average attendance is about seven. At a large center at King Ferry, 40 children are enrolled, with 13 under the age of two years. The program is under the direction of a Negro minister and his wife, assisted by four workers. Another nursery at Richfield, where 100 hop workers are employed, has more than 20 children in attendance every day.

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Sports News

O'Neill's Sudden Awakening Is Boost to Red Sox Stock

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With Tex Hughson gone for the season, Joe Cronin must get considerable satisfaction out of Emmett O'Neill's sudden awakening on the pitching mound. In quick succession the big right-hander from California's St. Mary's College has beaten Detroit, Washington and Chicago, going the full distance each time and thereby dropping the hint that he, at least, will take up some of the slack on the rubber caused by the Texan's departure.

O'Neill added the White Sox yesterday in the second game of the Fenway series, 2-1, scattering seven hits. He just missed his second straight shutout, hits by Carnett and Tucker spoiling the run of goose eggs on the scoreboard in the sixth.

Needed Confidence

"O'Neil will win for the Red Sox as soon as he builds up his confidence," pitching coach Frank Shellenback said a few weeks ago. "He is the type of pitcher whose control suffers when confidence is lacking. But he has everything else he needs to win up here. Why, with the possible exception of Hughson, there isn't a pitcher on the staff with as much stuff as Emmett. He is fast and his curve explodes. His control will come in time."

In beating the Tigers July 28, O'Neill walked 10 and yielded nine hits, hardly an effective performance. But he has improved sharply since then. His victory over the Senators, managed Aug. 4, was a sparkling two-hitter in which he passed only three. Yesterday, in giving Boston its 14th triumph in 16 starts this season with Jimmy Dykes, Emmett again held the opposition to three walks. At this pace the young man looms as a paramount factor in Cronin's weak-yet-still-alive bid for the American League pennant; or, if that fails, the club's battle to retain the runner-up berth.

Cecil Coming

Added mound assistance is expected tomorrow. Rex Cecil, whom Eddie Collins recently bought from the West Coast, is scheduled to reach the Hub about mid-afternoon on the morrow and should be at the park in time to watch the Red Sox close their series with the White Sox.

Almost every day you hear compliments about this Cecil fellow. He is, apparently, a real good pitcher. All who have seen him have no doubt whatever that he will step right into the American League and win for Cronin. And although Joe has not said anything about it, he very likely will give the newcomer his first start against the St. Louis Browns in one half of Sunday's double-header.

That series with the Browns, by the way, has aroused a great deal of interest in this sector, despite the disappearance of Hughson. The largest Hub crowd of the year may attend Sunday.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves took their second straight at Cincinnati last night, Red Barrett edging Bucky Walters in a mound duel, 2-0. . . Red held the Reds to a pair of singles and passed no one. . . Johnny Quinn of the Braves this morning announced the outright release of Jim Hickey, pitcher, to Hartford of the Eastern League. . . Until Woody Rich and Johnny Hutchings arrive from Indianapolis, the Braves are carrying only six pitchers.

* * *

By his three-for-three perfect day behind O'Neill, Bob Johnson boosted his average to .309. . . Jim Tabor passed his pre-induction physical yesterday and awaits his call. . . . He will stay with the team until he gets it. . . The Browns have won 10 straight. . . They seem to be taking care of the Yankees nicely. . . . Dennie Galehouse has won five in a row for the Browns. . . . Have you noted that Walker-Musial batting duel in the National League? . . . Musial will win it. . . . The Braves have taken four straight.

Ralph HODGIN —THE WHITE SOX THIRD BASE ACE
JUST A FLICK OF THE WRIST
HIS WRIST-SNAP ENABLES HIM TO HIT ALL KINDS OF PITCHING, FAST AND SLOW
I DON'T PICK MY SPOTS
I'LL COOL OFF THE HOT PITCHERS
HE WAS AN OUTFIELDER WHEN HE JOINED THE WHITE SOX, BUT JIMMY DYKES SHIFTED HIM TO THIRD
RALPH WAS HITTING AT A .500 RACE DURING A 10-GAME HITTING STREAK
AP Features

Ralph Hodgin apparently does not give a hoot what position he is asked to play just so he has an opportunity to step up to the plate and take a cut at the ball. The White Sox slugger seems to be settled at the hot corner, for the present at least.

Hodgin was an infielder when the Boston Braves looked him over in 1939 but he was moved to the outfield because of his power at the plate. Boston sent him to Hartford and eventually he found himself with San Francisco. He hit .320 for the Seals in 1942 and was immediately drafted by the White Sox. As an American League freshman Hodgin batted .314 to finish high up the list.

The secret of Hodgin's success with the willow appears to lie in his loose, flexible wrist action. He gets all his power from his wrists. Hodgin can whip the bat around for a fast ball, and, when the occasion demands, hold back on a slow pitch and still get his bat in there to connect soldily. He can wait longer than most players to start his swing and that is what makes it so difficult to fool him. On one hitting streak that stretched over ten games, Hodgin was hitting at a .500 clip. And all with the mere flick of the wrists.

Matron Makes Comeback In Western Golf

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—A challenge to youth was thrown into the women's western amateur golf tournament today by Mrs. H. M. Sims, mother of a 16-months-old daughter.

Making a comeback in major tournament golf after winning the Minneapolis State title in 1941, Mrs. Sims is the oldest in the semi-final bracket. The former St. Paul star, now living in Evanston, Ill., was matched today in this prestige-filled, time-honored western amateur meet against young Dorothy Germain of Philadelphia, the defending champion.

The other match sent two other youngsters against each other—Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., winner of the 1940 western junior crown and a semi-finalist in the 1941 western amateur, against Phyllis Otto of Omaha, Neb. Miss Otto, runner-up in the 1942 western open, has played Miss Tainter three times in major tournaments and has lost only once. Their match today was viewed as a toss-up.

Miss Germain, if she repeats for the amateur title, would become the first since 1901 to capture that championship twice in succession.

Mrs. Sims advanced to the semi-final round yesterday by beating Peggy Kirk of Findlay, Ohio, a semifinalist last year, 1-up in 21 holes—the longest match of the meet. She squared herself on the 18th green by curling in a 10-foot putt for a par and won at the 21st when Miss Kirk blew a three-foot putt.

Miss Germain's move-up was a crushing 6 and 5 win over Betty Jean Rucker of Spokane, Wash. Dorothy turned on the pressure as easily as she would a faucet to win the first four holes of the back nine and cinch the match.

Miss Tainter had the best card of the day. She was even with Medalist Sally Sessions of Muskegon, Mich., at the end of the first nine after both had posted par 38's, and was only one over par when she ended the competition on the 16th green, 3 and 2.

Miss Otto, who plans to enter Stanford University in January, disposed of Mary Jane Garman of Hammond, Ind., 5 and 4, after winning four of the last five holes and closing out only one stroke over par.

Problems of Growing Up Besetting Pro Football

NEW YORK (AP)—Pro football seems to be suffering from growing pains, and it is to be hoped it comes through them as happily as did the major baseball leagues.

The current trouble involves the question of whether or not Dean McAdams, a halfback, signed a contract with the Seattle Club of the new West Coast American League while still the property of the Washington Redskins of the National League.

Regardless of the merits or demerits of this case, it gives a clue to what might happen through too sudden expansion and a disregard for ethics in the signing of athletes.

Stern Punishment

The National League, firmly established and with a corner on the name players currently available, naturally would resent any tampering with its signed and sealed performers, and its rules provide stern punishment for any guilty parties.

This puts the new Coast organization in a rather tough spot, since, unless it can make contact with returned servicemen who have no pro league affiliations before the National League clubs get around to it, and can offer proper financial inducements, it must be content with the scrapings of the bin.

However, the West Coast group, possibly resenting the self-appointed authority of the older circuit, might feel it is able to stand alone, defying the National League. In such a case it would feel no qualms about approaching players under contract to National League teams and offering them more juicy terms. And if the players were convinced the new league was sound and would provide steady employment for the duration of their playing careers they might shift their loyalty. It might be an outlaw league so far as the National League was concerned, but the money would be inlaw, you might say.

The American Baseball League was founded in much the same manner. Proceeding under the theory that star players were more important from the gate standpoint than well-balanced, starless teams, the American League club raided the National League, luring away stars so that the new clubs would have two or three name players in their line-ups, even if the rest of the line-ups were made up of guys named Gus.

League Prospered

The American League prospered and forced the recognition of the National. Whether or not the West Coast Football League could use the same methods and force recognition is problematical. Aside from the player angle, there is no conflict since at least for the present there is no territory infringement.

In normal times a league such as the West Coast circuit might be organized and start with a wallop with no help from National League players, because it could grab fresh college stars while their reputations still were ripe. Right now the colleges are fresh out of stars, so the forming of a new league has its problems.

Knorr Appointed

MANHATTAN, Kan., Aug. 11 (AP)—Kansas State College's coaching staff was completed today with the appointment of Fritz Knorr as assistant football coach and head basketball coach.

Knorr, a student of Charlie Corsaut, former K-State basketball coach, and Bo McMillin, former Kansas State football mentor who now is at Indiana University, has been with the department of physical education of the Manhattan School the past two years.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .3564; Musial, St. Louis, .3555.
Runs—Musial, St. Louis, 83.
Runs batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 81.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 144.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 38.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 19.
Home runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 25.
Stolen bases—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 15.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 10-1 .909.

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .331.
Runs—Doerr, Boston, 81.
Runs batted in—Stephens, St. Louis, 73.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 131.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 30.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 9.
Home runs—Doerr, Boston, 14.
Stolen bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 34.
Pitching—Hughson, Boston, 18-5 .783.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Hughson	18	5	O'Neill	5	5
Ryba	9	4	Hausmann	4	6
Barrett	5	3	Terry	5	9
Bowman	8	6	Woods	2	6
Judd	1	1	Lake	0	0

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Andrews	11	9	Javery	5	15
Hutchinson	7	5	Cardoni	0	5
Tobin	12	13	Hickey	0	0
Barrett	7	10			

Hawaiian One-Man Gang

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — In Honolulu there's a one-man gang to end all one-man gangs. For Walter Gouveia is an iron man who makes other iron men's metal look like a cheap alloy.

War Correspondents Dick Bergholz and Eugene Burns write of this super-duper performer, this plantation worker who ranks as one of Hawaii's finest athletes. Here's their account of one of Gouveia's busy days:

"First, he ran a five-mile race. He spotted his seven competitors a two-minute advantage and finished almost a quarter-mile in front.

"As he crossed the finish line, the plantation baseball team was warming up for a game with a Navy nine. Gouveia jumped into a ball suit, joined his teammates and walloped a homer to aid in an 8-to-1 win.

"Then came the main event. Functioning as a one-man volleyball team, Gouveia defeated a regulation six-man Pacific Fleet School team, 15-2, 15-7.

"Just to prove to the Navy sextet and the 4,000 spectators that his victories weren't luck, Gouveia took on the vanquished Navy team in a third match but this time used only one hand. He won, 15-9."

Mind you, folks, all this took place in a single afternoon, one event following the other.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 10

International League

Newark 7-1, Montreal 3-3.
Baltimore 7-7, Buffalo 4-2.
Toronto 2, Syracuse 1.
Jersey City 6, Rochester 1.

American Association

Milwaukee 10, Indianapolis 2.
Louisville 9, Kansas City 3.
St. Paul 4-2, Columbus 2-0.
Toledo 7-2, Minneapolis 5-5.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 3, Seattle 1.
Oakland 4, San Diego 2.
Portland 5, San Francisco 0.
Los Angeles 4, Sacramento 3.

Southern Association

Nashville 5, Atlanta 2.
Birmingham 8, Little Rock 2.
Memphis 20, New Orleans 3.
Mobile-Chattanooga, previously played.

Eastern League

Williamsport 4-5, Scranton 2-1.
Albany 15, Binghamton 11.
Elmira 6, Wilkes-Barre 4.
Hartford 3, Utica 1.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	64	42	.604
6½	Boston	57	48	.543
9	Detroit	54	50	.519
9½	New York	53	50	.515
12	Cleveland	53	55	.491
13½	Chicago	50	55	.476
18	Philadelphia	47	61	.435
19½	Washington	44	61	.419

Results Aug. 10

Boston 2, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 3, New York 0.
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 3, Washington 2 (10 inns.).

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	71	37	.161
18½	Cincinnati	55	45	.550
19	Pittsburgh	54	45	.545
25½	New York	50	54	.481
26	Chicago	46	51	.474
31	Boston	43	58	.426
34	Brooklyn	41	62	.404
34	Philadelphia	38	59	.388

Results Aug. 10

Boston 2, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 4 (10 inns.).
St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh 10, New York 4.

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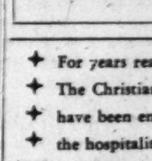

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The Home Forum

The Key to Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE MAN who is free in spirit is never imprisoned, though the body may be shut within walls. In Bedford gaol, Bunyan experienced such release from the limitations of material sense that he was able to see the pilgrim way leading from the city of Destruction to the Celestial City. How many today in concentration camps or under the terrible restraints of enemy occupation are in like manner preserving their real freedom!

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 481), "Man is free 'to enter into the holiest,'—the realm of God." Man, then, is free to enter into communion with God. Nothing can ever rob him of this right, the right to declare and experience the fact of his inseparability from God.

Men and women often experience bondage because their thoughts are not free. What is it that imprisons? Is it not our limited conception of existence? Jesus said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

The truth about any problem releases one from the bondage induced by the false beliefs about the situation. An engineer serving with an oil-finding expedition had located oil. He had done his work faithfully and was sure of the exact location of the oil. The mathematician with the party, however, disagreed with his findings and it seemed as if all his work would be in vain. Another member of the party, also a mathematician, decided to check the figures to establish their correctness. Right at the beginning of the calculation, a mistake was found. The uncovering of this error, which governed the whole reckoning, enabled the whole expedition to go forward.

* * *

When Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science, the truth about God and man, her great longing to help humanity led her to devote all her time and energy to the elucidation and practice of this Science. She says in Science and Health (p. 226), "The lame, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the sick, the sensual, the sinner, I wished to save from the slavery of their own beliefs and from the educational systems of the Pharaohs, who today, as of yore, hold the children of Israel in bondage." Any sincere student of this Science can gain his freedom from inharmony and enslavement to material sense. God made him free, and the key to his release is in the recognition of this fact.

A certain woman had suffered throughout many years a sense of frustration and misfortune in all her undertakings. This was accompanied by ill-health and weariness, and at last she became so depressed that she had no desire to live. At this point, she decided in her despair to try Christian Science. Upon undertaking its serious study she experienced relief from fear of lack and from ill-health. Next followed joyful progress and success in her work. She began to break new ground in her activities and, most interesting of all, those around began to expect her to be successful. The very relatives who formerly spoke of her as ill-fated now thought of her as always fortunate.

* * *

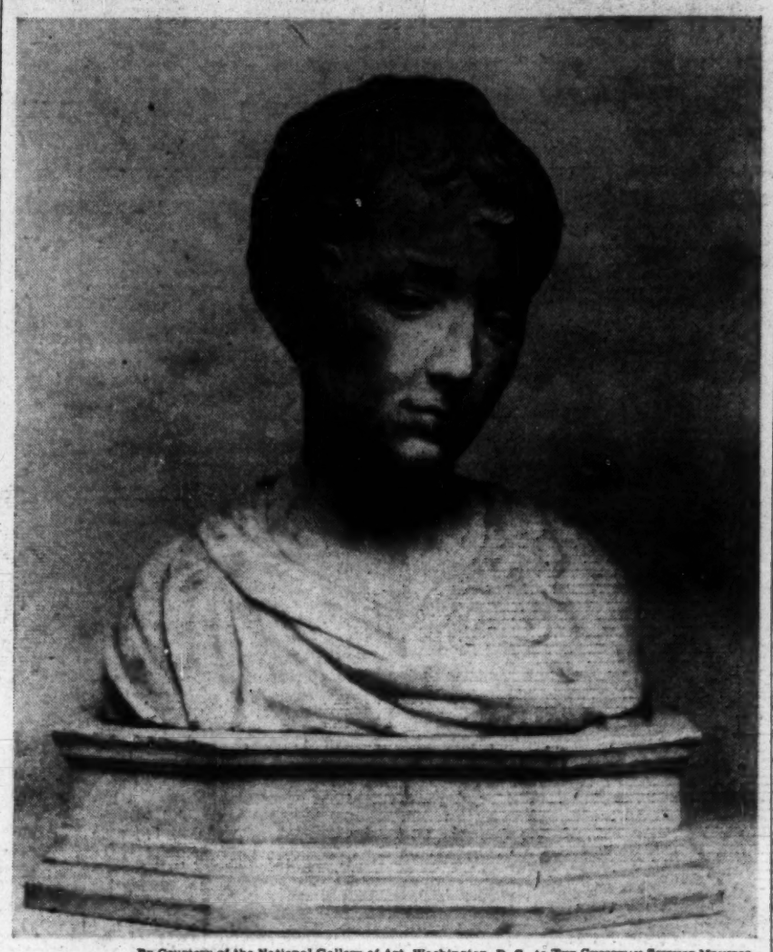
What had happened? Just this—she had found the key which unlocked for her the prison of false belief in which she was bound. Her happier experience reflected the truth of this statement in Science and Health (p. 171): "Through discernment of the spiritual opposite of materiality, even the way through Christ, Truth, man will reopen with the key of divine Science the gates of Paradise which human beliefs have closed, and will find himself unfallen, upright, pure, and free."

Discernment of good increases as we grow in understanding of God and our thoughts become spiritualized and purified. We gain assurance of the truth that man is spiritual, reflecting the perfection of his creator, God. Hope, like a clear spring, refreshes the heart, and we begin to see the infinite possibilities of man as God's reflection. We gradually learn that divine law underlies the gospel, operating constantly to free from the law of sin and death.

Someone has said, "The price of freedom is eternal vigilance." Both vision and vigilance are necessary to spiritual freedom. They constitute the wine of inspiration and the daily bread of consecration. This consecrated living is not toilsome or tedious. It is joyous progress for him who knows the way.

Every day provides opportunities for the alert thinker to demonstrate man's freedom from inharmony, and behind this demonstration are all the resources of omnipotence. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 227): "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]



By Courtesy of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE YOUNG ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST: *A Marble Bust by Antonio Rosellino*

THERE WERE FIVE Florentine brothers of the family of Rosellino, all of whom were dedicated to the arts. The oldest, Bernardo, was primarily an architect, but he did execute some sculptural commissions, the most important being the tomb of Leonardo Bruni. He was of the generation of Donatello, Ghiberti, and Jacopo della Quercia, pre-eminent Italians of the fifteenth century. They combined the intense feeling of Christian carving with the classical dedication to perfect form. But this generation of innovators did not adhere strictly or literally either to the antique or the medieval. It was bent upon cultivating realism and individualism, attributes which qualify the mood of the new era.

Antonio was a younger brother in the talented family of Rosellino. While he studied with Bernardo, he cultivated traits of style that prevailed in the younger generation. He made tombs and devotional carvings, working in relief and in the round. His tendency toward sentimentality of expression may be noted in this beautiful marble bust of the Young Saint John the Baptist, in the National Gallery, Washington, D. C.

D. A.

La Chiave della Libertà

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

L'UOMO che è libero in ispirito non è mai incarcerato, per quanto il corpo possa essere rinchiuso fra mura. Nella prigione di Bedford, Bunyan esperimentò una tale liberazione dalle limitazioni del senso materiale che fu capace di vedere la via del pellegrinaggio conducente dalla città di Distruzione alla Città Celeste. Quanti oggigiorno in campi di concentramento o sotto i freni terribili dell'occupazione nemica conservano in tal modo la loro vera libertà.

Nel libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Mary Baker Eddy scrive (pag. 481): "L'uomo è libero 'd'entrare nel santuario',—il reame di Dio". L'uomo, dunque, è libero di entrare nella comunione con Dio. Nulla può giammai derubarlo di questo diritto, il diritto di dichiarare ed esperimentare il fatto della sua inseparabilità da Dio.

Uomini e donne spesso fanno l'esperienza della schiavitù perchè i loro pensieri non sono liberi. Che cos'è quello che imprigiona? Non è forse la nostra limitata concezione dell'esistenza? Gesù disse (Giovanni 8:32): "Conoscerete la verità, e la verità vi farà liberi".

La verità su qualsiasi problema ci libera dalla schiavitù prodotta dalle false credenze sulla situazione. Un ingegnere al servizio di una spedizione in cerca di petrolio aveva trovato il petrolio. Aveva compiuto il suo lavoro fedelmente ed era certo della posizione esatta del petrolio. Ma il matematico colla spedizione dissentiva dalle sue conclusioni e sembrava che tutto il suo lavoro sarebbe stato vano. Un altro membro della spedizione, altresì un matematico, decise di sottoporre a controllo le ciffre per stabilirne l'esattezza. Proprio in principio del calcolo, fu trovato un errore. La scoperta di questo errore, che determinava l'intero computo, rese possibile a tutta la spedizione di procedere.

* * *

Quando Mrs. Eddy scoprì la Scienza Cristiana, la verità su Dio e sull'uomo, il suo grande desiderio di aiutare l'umanità l'indusse a dedicare tutto il suo tempo e tutta la sua energia alla spiegazione ed alla pratica di questa Scienza. Essa dice in *Science and Health* (pag. 226): "Gli zoppi, i sordi, i muti, i ciechi, gl'infermi, i peccatori, io volevo salvare dalla schiavitù delle loro proprie credenze e dai sistemi educativi dei Faraoni, che oggi, come anticamente, tengono i figliuoli d'Israele in schiavitù". Qualsiasi studente sincero di questa Scienza può ottenere la sua liberazione dalla disarmonia e dalla schiavitù sotto il senso materiale. Iddio lo fece libero, e la chiave per la sua liberazione è il riconoscimento di questo fatto.

Una certa donna aveva provato durante molti anni un senso di delusione e di sfortuna in tutte le sue intraprese. Questo era accompagnato da cattiva salute e spossatezza, ed infine divenne così depressa che non aveva desiderio di vivere. A questo punto decise, nella sua disperazione, di tentare la Scienza Cristiana. Coll'intraprenderne uno studio serio, essa provò sollievo da timore di scarsità e da cattiva salute. Dopo venne lieto progresso e successo nel suo lavoro. Cominciò a guadagnare terreno nelle sue attività e, più interessante di tutto il resto, quelli in contatto con lei cominciarono ad assumere che essa avrebbe avuto successo. Gli stessi parenti che prima parlavano di lei come di una sfortunata, ora pensavano di lei come di una sempre fortunata.

* * *

Che cosa era avvenuto? Soltanto questo—essa aveva trovato la chiave che aprì per lei la prigione della falsa credenza in cui era racchiusa. La sua esperienza più felice riflesse la verità di questa dichiarazione in *Science and Health* (pag. 171): "Per mezzo del discernimento dell'opposto spirituale della materialità, appunto la via attraverso il Cristo, Verità, l'uomo riaprirà colla chiave della divina Scienza i cancelli del Paradiso che le credenze umane hanno chiuso, e si troverà ad essere non caduto, dritto, puro e libero".

Il discernimento del bene aumenta in misura che noi cresciamo nella comprensione di Dio ed i nostri pensieri divengono spiritualizzati e purificati. Otteniamo la certezza della verità che l'uomo è spirituale, riflettente la perfezione del suo creatore, Dio. La speranza, come una limpida fonte, rinfresca il cuore, e cominciamo a vedere le possibilità infinite dell'uomo quale riflessione di Dio. Impariamo gradatamente che la legge divina è alla base dell'evangelo, operando costantemente a liberare dalla legge del peccato e della morte.

Qualcuno ha detto: "Il prezzo della libertà è vigilanza eterna". Tanto la visione che la vigilanza sono necessarie per la libertà spirituale. Esse costituiscono il vino dell'ispirazione ed il pane quotidiano della consacrazione. Questa vita consacrata non è faticosa nè noiosa. È lieto progresso per colui che conosce la strada.

Ogni giorno offre opportunità per il pensatore vigile di dimostrare la libertà dell'uomo da disarmonia, e dietro a questa dimostrazione vi sono le risorse dell'onnipotenza. Mrs. Eddy scrive (*ibid.*, pag. 227): "La Scienza Cristiana innalza il vessillo della libertà e grida: 'Seguitemi! Sfuggite alla schiavitù della malattia, del peccato, e della morte!' Gesù ha tracciato la via. Cittadini del mondo, accettate la 'libertà della gloria dei figliuoli di Dio', e siate liberi!"

White Beauty

Drinking
White milk
From a low white bowl,
A great white Persian cat
Sits drenched in molten moonlight.

A. M. H.

A Time for Chicken

"OF COURSE," some one of my neighbors is sure to say on every share-the-ride trip into town for marketing, "when your points are low, there is always chicken."

"Thank goodness for that," another is sure to answer.

I don't say anything. How could I possibly explain to them, to whom chicken is only meat and bones, that for a middle-aged New Englander to buy it, with nothing at all to celebrate, would be reckless and unseemly?

* * *

Bred to the tradition of thrift, my family set a plain table. Fish was our standby. Cod cost only three cents a pound and haddock four. We could buy clams, already shucked, for fifteen cents a pint. We raised our own vegetables, and at least once a week we served a boiled dinner, a colorful and satisfying concoction of carrots, onions, parsnips, turnips, and potatoes. About as often we had pea soup, cooked thick like porridge, and fried mush, sweetened with syrup made from the sap of our own maples. And, as a matter of course, on Saturday night we had baked beans and brown bread.

We bought little meat. Every family that had a pig slaughtered it as soon as the weather got cold, then smoked the hams, salted the fat, pickled the feet, baked the heart, boiled or fried the liver, and made up all edible scraps into hogshead cheese and sausage. Every family with a hunter in it drew heavily on game: rabbits; partridges—in October and November, you could hardly pass a clump of alders without hearing the brush of their wings; ducks—canvasbacks and mallards had the best flavor because they fed mostly on wild celery; deer.

Only when these supplies were exhausted did we turn to the butcher—we pronounced it bootyer—and never then for chicken. According to our tradition, chicken was a food for Great Moments. Fourth of July did not warrant it—that was a day for salmon and green peas, anyway—nor Easter, when respectable people ate codfish cakes and hard-boiled eggs, served with raw onions soaking in vinegar. Chicken was reserved for Thanksgiving and Christmas. People who had it at any other time, without something momentous to celebrate, were suspected of High Living.

* * *

Thanksgiving and Christmas were both big days. They brought steamed squash, boiled onions, cranberry sauce—we called it cramberry—four kinds of pickles, and three kinds of dessert besides grapes in long, heavy bunches, nuts, and seeded raisins. But all these were as nothing compared to the chicken that graced the head of the table—crisp, brown, savory, redolent of sage and oyster.

We ate all we wanted then, and no one reminded us of the waste there is to a chicken, nor lamented that there should be nothing left over. Ordinarily, left-overs were imperative. (We felt cheated without them. Just as every scrap of cloth went into quilts and holders, so every bit of left-over meat went into hash or pies, every crumb of left-over bread into puddings or dressings.) Moreover, if it was a hen we were eating, no one sighed over our recklessness in having cut off a source of production. At least twice a year we were openly, blatantly, indulgent.

Yet there were still greater days—oh, perhaps a dozen in a decade—when we had something of import to celebrate. My sister was valedictorian of her class, for instance; my brother was once awarded a medal for bravery. At such a time, we rushed to my father who, being something of a patriarch, made all the decisions for the family. If the news was sufficiently impressive, he would raise his glasses to a convenient crease that held them securely on his forehead, beam all over his rotund face, and say in a deep, oratorical voice: "This, I should judge, is a Time for Chicken."

At that we dashed off to place our order with Mrs. Trundy, who raised Plymouth Rocks.

Though she appeared to have no special fondness for her chickens, Mrs. Trundy did not sell them lightly. First, she had to be acquainted with the occasion. That revealed, she took a large bone hairpin from the enormous pug that topped her head, poked her scalp with it while, frowning, she debated as to whether or not she should spare a young rooster for slaughter. Meanwhile we waited, agonized, sometimes even praying. (Though Mrs. Trundy had never refused our family, she had been known to refuse others.)

She always gave in reluctantly, as though she felt duty-bound to discourage such extravagance. But this did not discourage us. Once out of her sight, we spread the news on all sides, making no attempt to conceal our elation. Nor did our listeners attempt to conceal their awe. We were going to have Chicken. It was something to swagger about, and they acknowledged it.

* * *

But—let me hasten to say it—whatever the day of the occasion itself, the dinner was always on the following Sunday. To have chicken on a week-day, unless, of course, it was Thanksgiving or Christmas, was unheard of.

(Though we were, naturally, impatient, this discrepancy between the event and its consummation made no real difference to us; for, as far as we were concerned, the Great Moment came not on the platform but at the dining-room table when the chicken was brought in.)

On such a day, the dinner had none of the holiday fixings. There were no grapes, no nuts, no raisins. But we did not miss them. Just the presence of Chicken itself on our, but no other, table was enough to fill us with wild, weakening excitement.

"Yes," my father would say, picking up the carving-set with visible emotion, while we breathed in the succulent, almost forgotten aroma, "this is, indeed, a Time for Chicken."

I suppose no one ever quite escapes the past. Certainly, I have never been able to do so in the matter of chicken. Once when a neighbor told me, quite unmoved, that she had bought a capon, I startled her by asking what had happened. Since then I have learned to keep silent. On marketing-days when my points are low, I carry home tripe, or liver, or kidneys while my share-the-ride associates, sometimes right in the middle of the week, thank goodness for chicken. But though at such a time my face is composed, my heart is tumultuous, knowing itself in the presence of sacrilege!

VIRGINIA CHASE

Keats Had an Instinct for Fine Words

KEATS CERTAINLY had more of the penetrative and sympathetic imagination which belongs to the poet, of that imagination which identifies itself with the momentary object of its contemplation, than any man of these later days. It is not merely that he has studied the Elizabethans and caught their turn of thought, but that he really sees things with their sovereign eye. . . . To me one of the most interesting aspects of Keats is that in him we have an example of the *renaissance* going on almost under our own eyes, and that the intellectual ferment was in him kindled by a purely English leaven. He had properly no scholarship, any more than Shakespeare had, but like him he assimilated at a touch whatever could serve his purpose. His delicate senses absorbed culture at every pore. Of the self-denial to which he trained himself (unexampled in one so young) the second draft of Hyperion as compared with the first is a conclusive proof. And far indeed is his "Lamia" from the lavish indiscrimination of "Endymion." In his Odes he showed a sense of form and proportion which we seek vainly in almost any other English poet, and some of his sonnets (taking all qualities into consideration) are the most perfect in our language. No doubt there is something tropical and of strange overgrowth in his sudden maturity, but it *was* maturity nevertheless. Happy the young poet who has the saving fault of exuberance, if he have also the shaping faculty that sooner or later will amend it!

As every young person goes through all the world-old experiences, fancying them something peculiar and personal to himself, so it is with every new generation, whose youth always finds its representatives in its poets. Keats rediscovered the delight and wonder that lay enchanted in the dictionary. Wordsworth revolted at the poetic diction which he found in vogue, but his own language rarely rises above it, except when it is upborne by the thought. Keats had an instinct for fine words, which are in themselves pictures and ideas, and had more of the power of poetic expression than any modern English poet. And by poetic expression I do not mean merely a vividness in particulars, but the right feeling which heightens or subdues a passage or a whole poem to the proper tone, and gives entireness to the effect. There is a great deal more than is commonly supposed in this choice of words. Men's thoughts and opinions are in a great degree vassals of him who invents a new phrase or reapplies an old epithet. The thought or feeling a thousand times repeated becomes his at last who utters it best. This power of language is veiled in the old legends which make the invisible powers the servants of some word. As soon as we have discovered the word for our joy or sorrow we are no longer its serfs, but its lords.—From "Among My Books" (second series), by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Romans Caught the Torch

WE ARE PRONE to two errors in our reading and appraisal of Greek and Latin literature. First, we are inclined to view the Greek and Roman masterpieces as pictures hung on the same museum wall. We look on this picture and on that and discover that the Roman art is palpably an imitation, garish in color, and cluttered with conflicting details, from which there should have been selected only what is appropriate for the design and what commands an unimpeded view from the Many to the One. This judgment is of course true. Neither Latin literature nor that of any other country displays the great simplicity of the best that Greece produced from Homer to Theocritus—a stretch of at least five hundred years.

But we wrong all subsequent literatures in perpetuating this horizontal view. For that our schooling is partly to blame. We have our Homer and our Virgil on the same desk. We go to a Greek class at ten and a Latin at eleven. The two poets enter the same arena, and we are not slow to pick the winner. We modify our judgment when we have read enough of both the Greek and the Roman works to put them in their chronological order, to scan them vertically, to look on the contestants, not as wrestlers or boxers, but as the horsemen in the torch race made memorable by Plato and Lucretius, in which the torch was passed from one youth to the next as they sped on the course. So Werner Jaeger treats the humanism of the Greeks as it passed on through history. The Romans caught the torch, and from it lit their own.

The opposite error is to continue this vertical consideration of Greek and Roman culture after they had historically merged in one. From its earliest history, if we may believe the traditional accounts, Rome had turned to Greece for aid—aid from the Delphic oracle in times of stress or doubt, aid from Greek lawgivers and makers of states when a change was contemplated in Roman government. In the last half of the third century B. C. the rise of Roman literature, based in part on Greek models, induced a lively interest in all things Greek. . . .

This infiltration of Greek ideals into Rome is of course obvious in Latin literature. Not so the idea that the Roman state now had dominion over Greece. Dominant it was, ever since Corinth fell in 146 B. C. . . . But, curiously, one does not think of Athens and Sparta as dependencies of Rome, when one reads Cicero or Horace or Virgil. The might of empire, as they set it forth, is displayed on the frontiers, in the lands of Parthians and Medians, down by the undiscoverable sources of the Nile, up in the icy regions of Germans and Hyperboreans. Greece seems, in Latin literature, like a fortified city that the current of invasion has swept around. That is because the great Roman authors were glad to admit the supremacy of Greek literature; the rude capturers bowed to the sway of captive Greece.—From "The Building of Eternal Rome," by EDWARD KENNARD RAND. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

Grain of Sand

This grain of sand beneath my feet
Has been a part of deepest sea,
Has known the place where corals meet,
Where tides wash in eternally.

Under the cool and lucent wave
This sand has gleamed, been moist and cold;
Perhaps this very bit I save
Is older than the world is old.

Within this particle is caught
The glitter of a star that shone
Before this turning earth was wrought,
Out of primeval darkness blown!

DOROTHY QUICK

for Thinkers

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1944

British-Indian Insistence on Unity Pricks Japanese Conquest Bubble

Italian Partisans Share In Pressure on Germans

Lack of weapons is only bar to full aid to Allied war effort—German garrison in Piedmont attacked—Actions to free comrades in prison frequent—Arms and food seized.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, Aug. 11—As Allied troops advance northward, Partisan activity of Italians behind the German lines is increasing to such an extent that, especially in some of the mountain regions, there are more men than weapons.

A sensational event in any valley is the so-called "Lancio"—the appearance of Allied planes which drop war materiel for continuing the fight.

Underground papers, "Il Combattente," "Il Partigiano Alpino," and "Il Ribelle," show that Partisan activity consists of countless small attacks. While most regions seem peaceful outwardly, methodical guerrilla warfare goes on regularly.

Garrison Surprised

A typical guerrilla action was the surprise attack on a German garrison in Piedmont, where, after a hard fight, the Partisans freed three of their imprisoned comrades who were facing execution in a few hours.

Actions carried out to free political prisoners are very common. Fifty-five prisoners were released from prison at Como and from the prison of Tesena in Romagna.

Signor Roveda, Vice-President of the Italian Workers Syndicate, was freed from the prison of San Vittore in Milan and was wounded during the action.

One Partisan unit called "Fulmine," meaning "lightning," is active in attacking trains, trucks, and columns to deprive the Germans of ammunition and food.

One especially striking action resulted in the capture of two tanks, one 13 tons and the other 8 tons. The artillery barracks at Monza were attacked, resulting in a large booty of munitions and trucks.

Villages Occupied

Occupation of villages and small cities is a frequent type of action. When the Germans demanded the surrender of several anti-Fascists who escaped from captivity and threatened to burn Dronero in Piedmont in case of refusal, the Partisan units Castellona and Giustizia e Liberta answered by driving the Germans out of Dronero and occupying the village. For the same reason the cities of Bedonia and Borgotaro in the Province of Piacenza were also occupied.

Attacks on the Todt Organization, with destruction of building material and tools, are frequent. In Novarro, a factory manufacturing airplane propellors for Germany was attacked and destroyed. Destruction of bridges, electricity plants and railway lines is part of the daily Partisan routine.

Italians in the Neo-Fascist Army, Czechs, Serbs, Croats in the German Army, and even Germans themselves often desert to the Partisans, especially when they get orders to move to some active front.

An Italian engineer corps in Ponte San Pietro which was ordered to go to Germany, captured the German guard, took their weapons and escaped to a Partisan-controlled valley. In Maggiore in Piedmont, 20 Czechs recently joined the Partisans.

The Partisans captured by the Wehrmacht are almost without exception executed. Often hostages who are prisoners in concentration camps must pay for the activity of the Partisans.

The frequent cleaning-up actions of the Germans in these Partisan valleys have only apparent success, as the Partisans immediately return when the Germans leave.

Extend Areas of Control

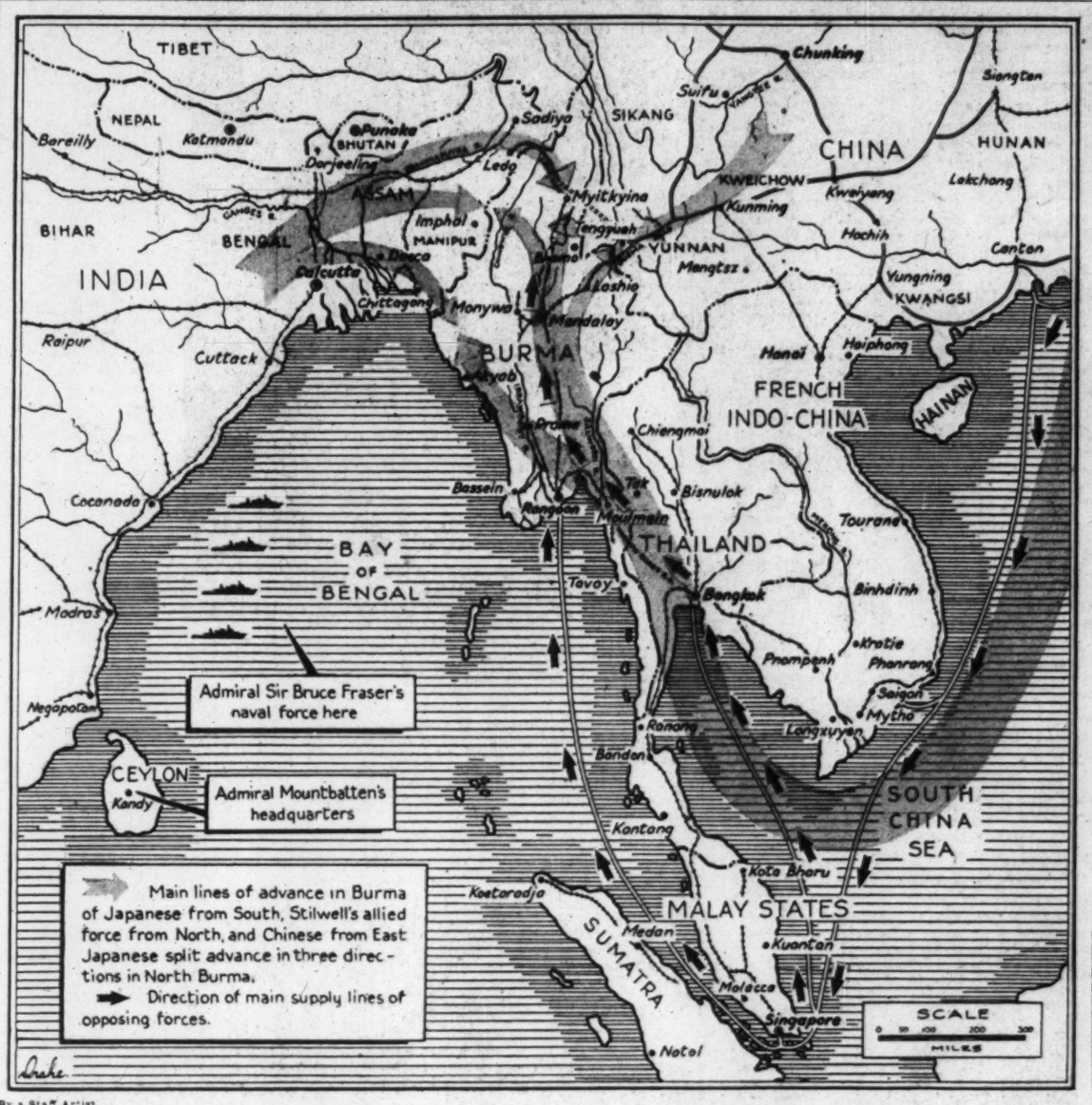
The largest part of the Emilian Apennines is under Partisan control and it is impossible to stay there without a visa from the Partisans.

The Prefect of Reggio Emilia, was forced to make a contract with the Partisans to allow the import of wood to his city.

Italian postal officials in German-occupied territory were forced to issue a list of cities and regions where postal communications are interrupted due to Partisan activity.

Italian women deserve special praise for helping to maintain Underground connections by supplying men with food, clothes, money and weapons at great risk.

Many women have been executed for this. Partisans, escaped prisoners, Allied soldiers and political refugees, all praise and appreciate the courageous hospitality offered by these Italian women fighters for liberty.



By a Staff Artist

Shaded Arrows Show Main Direction of Japanese Invasion of Burma

The extreme length of the Japanese supply lines makes their adventure in the direction of India precarious, since any westward move of the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific could cut Japan's communications to the small army operating in Northern Burma.

Adventure in India Based On Plan Allies Would Split

Nipponese rapidly lose foothold in campaign far from home—Men expected to be driven out of Northern Burma altogether before long—Divisions sent out now in process of being liquidated.

Following the Fronts

By Henry Sowerby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Within a few weeks the Japanese have lost their foothold in Northeast India, their advanced base, Myitkyina, in Northern Burma and are on the point of losing their stronghold, Tengyueh, which was intended to keep the Chinese bottled up in Yunnan. Presumably it will not be long before they are out of Northern Burma altogether.

One has to go back many centuries in history to find a military adventure so fantastic as this little Nipponese army of seven or eight divisions setting out with ambitions to invade at one and the same time India, China, and the northern mountains of Burma.

Some 2,282 years ago Alexander the Great went off on a similarly optimistic errand after his father had counselled him:

"My son, seek for thyself another kingdom, for that which I leave (Macedon) is too small for thee." He marched an army 3,000 miles into India from the west, only to find that his men were so worried about getting back home that he had to return.

Plan Based on Discord

The imitative Japanese had selected as their prototype, not the simple freebooting adventure of Alexander, but the cynical methods of Hitler. They saw that Hitler's schemes were hinged on stirring trouble between Russia and the Western Democracies. They therefore, elected to base their grand program of conquest on fomenting discord between India and the British Empire.

This does not mean that the three bedraggled divisions sent into the rain-soaked Manipur Hills of northeast India—all three of which have been, or are in process of being, wiped out of existence—were intended to conquer India. The Japanese believed that once India had been stirred into revolt against Britain, a little skillful direction from Japan, backed by a few veteran divisions, would be sufficient to crack the Empire at a vital point.

For the rest, a couple of divisions, without any expensive artillery equipment could bottle up the Chinese on the Salween River in the gateway into Yunnan Province, so that no supplies from Annam or the Burma Road could reach them. The 1,000,000 or so troops in China could then finish off that nation's resistance.

Another two or three divisions at Mandalay and the advanced bases of Bhamo and Myitkyina could keep the supply lines to Rangoon open and deal with Gen. Joseph Stilwell and his two American-trained Chinese divisions, or any other unwanted elements roaming the jungle between India and China.

Dream Collapses

But just as Hitler's scheme failed because President Roosevelt and Premier Winston Churchill were determined there should be no trouble with Russia, so the Japanese dream collapsed because Britain and India both decided that there should be no rift between them—at least nothing to interest Japan.

Gandhi was let out of prison and began exploring ways to settlement in a series of cordial notes to Viceroy Lord Wavell, addressed "Dear Friend" which the Viceroy answered with equal friendliness. Other notes went off from Gandhi to Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the Moslem leader.

Gandhi's sudden desire to explore the avenues of settlement with Britain was partly the outcome of new conditions he found pervading the political field as he emerged from prison.

The so-called Birla-Tata plan of strict governmental trade regulation, more or less along the lines of a five-year-plan, intended to force up the general wealth and standard of living throughout India, was being pushed by leading industrialists. The Congress party leaders, who have had the backing of the industrialists, were turning to the plan with something like enthusiasm. Possibly, after all, British backing might be useful for such a plan. It was far from a Gandhi plan, but it was gaining unmistakable impetus.

Just Three Lone Divisions

So Japan's three lone divisions, instead of being the fuse that would start the quick-fire eruption of all India, remain just three lone divisions. Supplies had to come to them 3,000 miles. As often as not they never reached them because the Japanese had no air force, and so could not prevent the Allied 14th Air Force Troop-Carrier Squadron, based on India, from dropping troops at points behind the lines to operate road-blocks for weeks at a time.

These divisions in Manipur, like those confronting General Stilwell at Myitkyina, were manhandled by Chindit paratroopers on a most elaborate system. The troopers, scattered around and sometimes using 1,000 radio sets at a time to regulate their movements and those of the supply planes dropping food and ammunition to them in the jungle, kept the Japanese canteens as empty as their cartridge-belts. General Stilwell found only a half-starved remnant in the final occupation of Myitkyina and its airfields.

Chinese Join Stilwell

The Chinese in the West have had a stern task, but they forced back the three Japanese divisions opposing them. Their patrols pushed through to join hands with General Stilwell June 17.

What the next Allied moves will be in Burma will probably depend on events elsewhere. Admiral Mountbatten's original plan was to carry out the American program of pushing through a road from Assam into China so that supplies could be sent in as soon as possible to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek from Calcutta.

But campaigning is slow in Burma's mountain fastnesses. Moreover, there can be little effective road-building in the long monsoon season. There is however, some prospect that the luckless seven Japanese divisions, or what is left of them, will be written off the Japanese books and forgotten if the Allies' plans should involve westward advance in the Southern Pacific that would cut the Japanese supply lines many hundred miles from the remote and inaccessible hills and valleys of Northern Burma.

Allies Cut Off Northern Italy From South's Olives and Fruit

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the Germans and Fascists in Northern Italy are particular to announce that the "new battle of wheat" is drawing to a successful close and that rice and corn crops are flourishing, they neglect to mention that the food picture is adversely affected by the fact that Northern Italy is cut off completely from the olives and fruit of Allied-occupied southern Italy.

This situation has led to a disorganization of the fat supply, since the north is completely cut off from the southern olive oil. The Germans have tried to make up for this shortage—olive oil is unobtainable even in the "black market"—by introducing the German milk skimming system.

Olive oil is to be replaced by butter, heretofore a relatively unimportant item in the Italian diet. But even butter is scarce, although Northern Italy furnishes 90 per cent of Italy's dairy production. Three weeks ago the Milan "black market" price for butter was 450 lire per kilogram.

The Germans and Fascists are trying to impress the population by increasing the daily bread ration. In Piedmont a new increase was decreed during the last week of July. The Turin Gazzetta del Popolo asserted that "our German allies have come to our aid . . ." Yet the paper failed to say that the Germans could well afford such increases since the Allied occupation of Southern Italy has relieved them of the obligation to ship wheat there.

Resistance by Peasants

Still it seems that the authorities have not succeeded in convincing the population in general, and the farmer in particular, that "no one ever thought of taking rationed goods out of Italy." The resistance of the peasantry is stronger than ever, obviously because the German "agricultural leaders" in Northern Italy have begun to force the German system of total delivery upon the farmers there.

The situation appears to be rather tense since the Provincia di Como recently felt itself moved to assert that it was impossible that among the people of Lombardy there was anyone who would dare to lay violent hands on the agricultural sector.

Meanwhile, the Fascist press continues to urge the peasantry to deliver their whole cereal crops. The Prefecture of Milan, while announcing that certain farmers have been faced with "various difficulties" in connection with the handing over of the prescribed amount of grain to the pools, has warned that no curtailment of this amount can be conceded.

Corriere della Sera complains that peasants often resort to "that regrettable form of sit-down strike" which consists in plowing less deeply, manuring less abundantly, pruning less diligently, weeding less accurately and digging unwillingly in order to produce only what suffices "for the needs of himself and his family."

Sabotage Extensive

The extent of the peasantry's sabotage is indicated by the latest warning issued by the Milan Prefecture to the effect that "insufficient deliveries of wheat have been made" and that "such offenses will in future be punished by arrest and deportation to labor camps in Italy or outside Italy." Thus Italian workers will not be alone on their way to exile in Germany, but will be accompanied by Italian peasants.

The butter supply problem is typical of the general food situation. The Milan "black market" charges 250 lire per kilogram for meat, 120 lire for eggs. There is a considerable salt shortage since Northern Italy has no access to the salt deposits in other parts of the peninsula and on the large islands. The "black market" price for cooking salt has risen to 100 lire! The disorganization of transport facilities contributes to the general food shortage. Recently stocks of fruit and vegetables in Liguria went bad due to the increasingly precarious transport problems.

The Fascist press admits that the food situation "calls for more vigilant attention on the part of the Government." According to the Milan Corriere della Sera, the March rations of pasta, rice, and sugar had not yet reached consumers during the last week of March. The paper hints that the situation has not improved and reports that in several communes jam for children was never distributed.

'Saludos Amigos' to Get Sound Track in German

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 10 (AP)—The Walt Disney studio soon will begin making a sound track in the German language for its cartoon film, "Saludos Amigos."

This probably will be the first entertainment film in German made in this country since the war started. Mr. Disney's announcement said merely that the studio is preparing for the reopening of the European market.

Steel Plants Face Charges Of Contempt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board has petitioned the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia to hold the Weirton Steel Company and the National Steel Corporation, an affiliate, in contempt for allegedly violating a court decree of May 18, 1943, forbidding practices in violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

The Board said the asserted violations included interference with collective bargaining, violence, discriminatory discharges and union domination.

The Board alleged in the petition that the companies are supporting and dominating a labor organization known as the Weirton Independent Union and described as a successor of the Employee Representation Plan and the Security League. These two organizations were adjudged in an earlier case to be employer-controlled instrumentalities for preventing Weirton employees from becoming affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations Steel Workers and were charged with assaulting and beating C. I. O. adherents.

The petition charges the companies with continuation of physical violence upon C. I. O. members through paid agents. It cites 20 instances in which employees allegedly were discharged since January, 1944, because of C. I. O. membership. Included are three C. I. O. delegates to a wage policy conference held last February; all four C. I. O. committeemen for the Weirton tin mill; four wives of C. I. O. leaders, and certain employees said to be the only ones in their departments who refused to renounce C. I. O. membership.

The court ordered the companies, various officers and employees named as respondents to answer the petition by Sept. 9, and to appear in court Oct. 9.

Lord Wavell Tours India's War Front

By Reuter

London, Aug. 10

Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, has just concluded a three-day tour of parts of India recently reconquered by the British Fourteenth Army from the Japanese, New Delhi Radio reported today.

Among the places he visited were Imphal and Kohima.

Speaking to members of the 2nd Division, which he had commanded before the war, the Viceroy said: "You have not only inflicted a tremendous defeat on them but even more you have dealt a damaging blow to their morale."

Jet or Rocket Plane: How They Differ

By Maj. Jean H. DuBuque

United States Army Air Corps Reserve

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some of the most effective weapons used by the Allies to disorganize Hitler's formidable array of armored divisions are the jet and rocket propulsion machines.

So important a place have these engines of war taken in modern fighting that experts already are exploring the possibility of their revolutionizing military and commercial aircraft development.

Both of these new-old methods of propulsion belong in the same category of "reactive" forces. They obtain a forward thrust by expelling gases under great pressure through a jet system.

Here the similarity ends. A rocket engine carries its own oxygen to create combustion. The jet engine depends upon the extraction of oxygen from the air for compression and emission.

How Two Types Work

Typical examples of each system, used in modern combat aircraft, are represented in the new Army P-59A turbo-thermal jet fighter and the rocket-propelled Nazi ME-163 which recently was employed against Allied bomber formations over Germany.

In the former airplane, the engine sucks in air through intake ducts which is distributed by compressors into combustion chambers. Fuel is added to the compressed air and ignited.

The resulting gases flow through a turbine which drives the compressors and thence to a tail pipe where they are nozzled down, attaining great speed and forming the propulsive jet for forward motion.

The Nazi airplane, utilizing the rocket method, has a self-contained engine. By means of compressed nitrogen, pressure is provided to force fuel and liquid oxygen into a firing chamber where they ignite with a resulting high-temperature gas to escape and thrust the fighter forward.

Contrary to popular belief, both the jet and rocket propulsion engines provide a continuous smooth flow of power instead of producing short, sharp explosions.

A simple example of jet propulsion occurs when using the familiar garden hose. Because water under pressure escapes from the nozzle, the hose, if released, moves in a direction opposed to the stream of water. In both the jet engine and the rocket type fuel is expelled from a nozzle at high pressure and in a steady stream.

High Fuel Consumption

The main disadvantages of both jet and rocket propulsion engines lies in the low propulsive efficiency and high fuel consumption at low operating speeds.

Until these two prime handicaps are overcome—and they will be in time—the present chief advantage of speeds in excess of 500 miles an hour will be neutralized by the inability of the aircraft to make flights of long duration.

On this basis, the most obvious value of this type of airplane in combat is in its high-speed performance. The possibility of a fighter intercepting hostile bombers flying in the substratosphere and then holding sufficient reserve of speed to escape a more powerful adversary, affords a tremendous tactical advantage. This was clearly demonstrated recently when an American fighter pilot in a P-51 Mustang—one of the fastest of Allied aircraft—attempted to attack an ME-163. The latter literally "scooted" away from him before he could sight his guns.

Unquestionably, the Nazi fighter-interceptor had a speed of over 500 miles an hour in order to so easily evade the P-51.

Adaptable to Stratosphere

The jet and rocket-propelled airplanes are peculiarly adaptable to substratosphere flight where the conventionally equipped airplane runs into problems of engine and propeller efficiency.

Perfection of these revolutionary means of propulsion will open new horizons for the future aerial world. With the advent of greatly increased speeds in the relative calm of the upper regions of the earth's atmospheric belts, the time element for air travel to distant points may well be reduced to only a few hours.

From a practical standpoint airplanes equipped with rocket or jet propulsion have simplicity in construction and in installation of engines. The engines are lighter in weight and lack vibration.

The chief disadvantage of excessive fuel consumption at low speeds presumably will be solved and the range and reliability greatly extended.

They may not supplant the traditional types of planes, but they undoubtedly will contribute to a new concept of aircraft usage as a result of greatly increased speeds at very high altitudes.

Jet-Rocket Power Known to Ancients

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although it is customary to regard jet propulsion and rocket propulsion as new forces in the field of motive power, they are in reality quite ancient devices.

The system of jet propulsion was demonstrated by the Greek natural scientist, Hero, of Alexandria, about 100 B. C., who set a wheel spinning by jets of water forced out of its hollowed spokes.

Rocket propulsion has been known to the Chinese for thousands of years.

It's Mississippi Singing Time Now the Cotton Is 'Laid By'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mississippi

It is "singing" time in Mississippi. Cotton and corn crops have been "laid by." For generations and generations now, farmers in the State's Central Hills, Piney Woods, Tennessee Hills and Prairie sections have laid down their plow handles and have taken up their song books at this time of the year.

Even when the world is in its present tumult—when the news from England, Normandy, and Italy is not always pleasant—they sing. They sing not as individuals, but as communities, counties, districts, climaxing it all with a three-day State Sacred Harp Singing Convention.

There are "little book" singers and "old Harp" singers. Anyone who can carry a tune can sing from the little books; but to be able to sing from "The Sacred Harp Tunes, Odes, Hymnes and Anthems" means that the singer has attended a county singing "school" and has learned from a singing master, who goes from community to community, about pitch, tone lengths and tone shapes—has learned the difficult feat of singing by "do, ra, me's."

May Become a Delegate

Then he is able to "join in" at the various county conventions, then the district conventions, and if he is quite apt, he may be elected delegate to the annual State convention.

Notice of a forthcoming State affair is announced in the various county weekly newspapers, bidding the people to "make quite an effort to attend this convention, where you will sing and hear sung the songs that our fathers and mothers sang when we were babes at their feet." And the call goes not unheeded.

Though Mississippi's expansive $90,000,000 highway program, with the widespread use of automobiles, has now drawn communities so closely together that it is hard to be certain just where one ends and the other begins, an aura of expectancy pervades the households when wives, as did their grandmothers, fry chickens, bake pies and cakes, and starch and iron clothes for the all-day singing, anticipating the privilege of meeting there relatives and friends not often seen otherwise.

Come in Autos

On the day named the folk arrive—not in wagons and on horseback over Indian trails, as did their pioneering ancestors of hardy yeoman stock—but, when the gasoline can be obtained, in jalopies, trucks, or very good automobiles.

Those who can, raise their voices in this earliest form of music in Mississippi. The oldest people who attend these conventions recall the days when their singings were held under arbors, erected for the occasion, because their log churches in the wilderness were too small for the large crowds.

"I'm on the Journey to the New Jerusalem," they sing, and "Fare You Well, I'm Going Home." There are many tears of remembrance shed. "Mammy sho did love these old songs," they say.

Chile Believed More in Line With Stand Against Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The greatest secrecy was maintained regarding the conference of Chilean ambassadors recalled from every continental capital city.

No statements were issued and not a word escaped the lips of the diplomats outside the Moneda Palace, the venue of the conference. Reporters waited daily in vain for an inkling of the subjects discussed and the trend of the talks. Veteran correspondents could not remember a Santiago conference more difficult to cover or more devoid of "spot news."

Yet there were straws, some very substantial, to show which way the diplomatic breeze was veering. Above all was the coincidence of the conference with the wider breach in the relationships between Argentina and the majority, which does not include Chile, of the nations of the western hemisphere.

The inference was irresistable. But there was more to it than that. Conrado Rios Gallardo, the Chilean ambassador to Argentina, had left Buenos Aires on the same plane as United States Ambassador Norman Armour, the latter en route to Washington. They must have had an interesting and mutually-enlightening exchange of news and views as they crossed pampa and mountain.

Chile itself had been feeling chilly as it continued to give full recognition to the Farrel regime. Señor Rios Gallardo did not enjoy his position, especially as the only other American countries keeping company with him were Paraguay and Bolivia, which the nationalists in Buenos Aires consider in the Argentine economic sphere. The Chilean ambassador latterly has been absenting himself from some official functions in Buenos Aires. This was interpreted in United Nations circles as an indication that his country was walking warily if not definitely backpedaling.

Señor Rios Gallardo, particularly during the Ruiz Guiñazu regime at the Foreign Ministry, had as close a connection with the Argentine isolationists, even some nationalists, as any foreign diplomat in Buenos Aires, excepting the German but not the Spanish representatives. In the early days of the revolution and the widening gulf between the democracies and the military dictatorship he may have entertained some hopes of becoming a successful intermediary, but he has since become more fully informed regarding the extremists of the Farrell regime and is probably convinced that it is impossible to deal with these except on terms of capitulation.

At home the Government of President Juan Antonio Rios has been the target of increasing parliamentry and press criticism, especially from the powerful leftist bloc that supports him, founded in fear that Chile has been drifting from the path of working solidarity with the American and United democratic nation-

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,015,730
1944 volume to date	167,809,610
1943 volume to date	203,753,360

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	54.5	Prev. day	54.3
Month ago	56.3	Year ago	49.7
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

New York Curb Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Aero Sup B (.20e)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
100	Ainsworth (⅜a)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
1400	Aire Access	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	Air-way El Ap	4	4	4
40	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	117½	117½	117½
50	Alum Ltd (.80a)	78	78	78
1600	Alum Co Am (2)	34	33⅝	33⅝
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	112½	112¼	112¼
100	Am Beverage	2	2	2
.20	Am Book	42½	42½	42½
600	Am Cen Mfg	12½	12¼	12¼
700	Am C P&LA (17⅜k)	41¾	41¼	41¼
2400	Am Cit P&LB	40¼	40¼	40¼
800	Am Cyan B (.60)	3	3	3
800	Am & Fgn P war	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
8800	Am Gas & El (1.60)	36¼	35⅞	36¼
500	Am Gen (.15e)	7½	7½	7½
150	AmLaunMch (1¼e)	30½	30½	30½
200	Am Lt & T (1.20)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1900	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Al Pot&Ch (⅛e)	44½	44½	44½
200	Am Republics (⅛e)	12½	12½	12½
3300	Am Superpow	1	1	1
25	Am Super Ipf (2k)	109½	109½	109½
200	Am Superpow pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Am Writ Pap	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Apex Elec Mfg (1)	18⅞	18	18⅛
5400	Argus Inc	7⅞	7½	7½
100	Ark Nat Gas	3½	3½	3½
3600	Ark Nat Gas A	3½	3½	3½
300	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	10¼	10¼	10¼
10	Ark P & L pf (7)	109	109	109
100	Aro Equip (.35e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	10	10	10
460	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Asso Laund	4½	4½	4½
100	Atlantic C Fish (¼e)	10½	10½	10½
200	Atlas Corp war	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Avery & Sons (.65g)	9½	9¼	9½
200	Babcock & Wil (.15e)	23½	23½	23½
5500	Baldwin Loco war	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
2700	Barium Stl	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
.30	Beth Tel Can (h8)	134	134	134
25800	Berk & Cay Furn	2¾	2½	2¾
200	Birds S Pdr (.40e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Blisa (E W) (1)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Blue Ridge	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Blue Rid cv2pf (3d)	49¾	49¾	49½
100	Blumenthal (8)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	Borne Scrym (1e)	27¼	27¼	27¼
100	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	2	2	2
200	Bra Tr L&P (h1e)	19½	19½	19½
500	Breeze Corp (.80e)	12¾	12¾	12¾
700	Brewst Aero	2¾	2½	2¾
300	Brown F&W	41¾	41¾	41¾
200	Brown-F Dist	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Brown Rubber	18½	18½	18½
500	Buckeye P L	3	3	3
2700	Buf N&EP pf	10½	10½	10½
100	Bunk Hill & S	11¾	11¾	11¾
1000	Burma Ltd	78	78	78
200	Burry Biscuit	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Cab El Prod vtc	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
500	Callite Tung (.20e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Can Marconi (h.04e)	67⅞	67½	67½
600	Carrier Corp	18¼	18¼	18¼
400	Catalin Am (.10e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Cen Hud G&E (.41e)	28½	28½	28½
60	CenNYPow pf (5)	103¼	102½	102½
1700	Cen & SW Ut	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
800	Cessna Aire (.40e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Chi Flex Shaft	38¾	38¼	38¾
150	Chi Riv & Mch (.30e)	9	9	9
8800	Chief Cons Mng	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Childs pf	41	40¾	41
1800	Cities Service	15	14¾	14¾
500	Cit Stvc pf	109½	108½	109
600	Claude Neon Lts	2¾	2¾	2¾
600	Cleve Tract (1¼e)	17¼	17	17
100	Clinch Coal (⅛e)	25¾	25½	25½
500	Colonial Airl	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Colo Fuel&I war	3½	3½	3½
300	Colts PF Arm	23¾	23½	23½
270	Colum G&E pf (5)	89	87⅝	89
200	Comm Wat Svc	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	CompoSMvtc (.60)	12½	12½	12½
100	Cons Biscuit (.60)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Cns GE Bal (3.80)	68	68	68
3900	Cons Gas Ut	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
125	Cons Mng & S	44½	44½	44½
200	Cons Ret Strs	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Cons Stl Corp	13¾	13¾	13¾
1200	Cons Textile	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	ContPdr&Mch	13½	13½	13½
1600	Cornuc G Min	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Coro Inc (1e)	13	13	13
900	Corroon & Rey	2	2	2
20	Cr & Rey pf (8k)	87	87	87
500	Cosden Petro	3	2¾	2¾
100	CosdenPetrpf (⅝k)	32	32	32
4500	Creole Pet (1e)	25¼	25	25¼
2100	Croft Brew (.05g)	1	1	1
100	Crowley Milner	10	10	10
400	Crown Drug (.05e)	3	3	3
4600	Cuban Atl Sug (1⅛e)	23½	23	23½
100	Cuban Tob	2	2	2
200	DennisonMfgA (.40e)	47¼	47¼	47¼
200	Derby Oil pf (10k)	78¾	78¾	78¾
2400	Det Gray Ltr (.40e)	7¾	7½	7¾
1300	DetAlchStove (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	DetSteelProd (⅛e)	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Diana Strs (.60)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Duro-Test (.05e)	3½	3½	3½
50	East G&F p pf(2¼k)	41¾	41¾	41¾
200	East Sta Corp	11	11	11
150	East Sta pf A	46	45¾	46
25	East Sta pf B	45½	45½	45½
50	East Sug A pf	23½	23½	23½
700	Easy Wash Ml B	8¼	8	8¼
40000	El Bond&Sh	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	El P&L war	3	3	3
300	Emerson El (.30e)	14	14	14
120	Emp Dis El pf (3k)	120	120	120
800	Equity Corp	1½	1⅜	1½
225	EquityCorp2pf(2¼k)	40¾	40¾	40¾
400	Esquire Inc (¼e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
3400	EversharpInc (1.20a)	39½	34½	39½
400	Fairchild Cam (⅛e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
5800	Fairchld E&A (.30g)	3¾	3⅝	3¾
800	Fansteel Met (⅛g)	27½	27	27½
400	Fedders Mfg	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Fox (P) Brew	24½	23¾	23¾
300	Gen Alloys	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Gen Finance	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Gen Fireprfg	20¼	20¼	20¼
10	Gen Gas&P Ba	130	130	130
210	Gen Share pf (6d)	87	87	87
300	Gen Wat G&E	12½	12½	12½
1000	Glen Ald Coal (.80e)	16½	16½	16½
1000	Godchaux Sug B	12¼	12¼	12¼
50	Gorh Inc pf (35k)	41	41	41
150	Gt Nor Pap (1.60)	34½	34½	34½
200	Greenf T&D (.15e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Hecla Min (¼e)	8¼	8	8¼
125	Horn & Hard (1.60)	28½	28½	28½
150	Hubbell (H) (1.60)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Humble Oil (1½e)	40½	40½	40½
300	Huyler's	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Huyler's pf (3k)	26	26	26
100	Hygrade Fd	12¼	12¼	12¼
500	Ill Pow	9	9	9
200	Ill Pow div ct	13	13	13
800	Ill Pow pf	49½	49½	49½
800	Imp Oil Ltd	12½	12	12½
600	Ind Stvc 6 pf	53¾	53¾	53¾
100	Ind Stvc 7 pf	57	54¾	57
100	Indus Finance	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Indus Plnn pf (7)	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	Int Cig M (1.20)	48½	48¼	48½
1600	Int Hyd-El pf	18¾	18¾	18¾
200	Int Min&Ch war	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Int Petrol (h1)	18¾	18¾	18¾
200	Int Prod (1.40e)	18¾	18¾	18¾
600	Inters Home Ky	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Irving Air Ch (1)	8¾	8½	8¾
500	JacobsAirEn (.20e)	4	3¾	4
100	Jacobs (F L)	11¼	10¾	11¼
300	Jeannette Gls	1¾	1¾	1¾
40	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	101	101	101
50	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	108	108	108
10	KansasG&E E pf (7)	121	121	121
100	Ken-RadT&LA (⅛g)	17½	17½	17½
500	KingstonProd (.10e)	3¾	3½	3¾
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Kit Lake GM (h.04)	11	11	11
100	Klott Corp (.40e)	11	11	11

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Kress H Sts pf	11½	11½	11½
200	Kruger Brew	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Lack RR NJ	57	57	57
200	Lane-Wells	13½	13½	13½
100	Lefcourt Real	4¼	4¼	4¼
2400	Leonard Oil Dev	36½	36½	36½
200	Line Material	13	13	13
100	Lipton pf	24	24	24
400	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
3700	Long Is Lig	1¾	1¼	1¾
200	Long Is L pf B	67¾	67½	67½
1700	Louis L & E (.40)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Ludw Baumann	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Manati Sug war	2	2	2
3600	McCord Rad B	7¼	7	7¼
9700	McWill Dredg (⅛e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
30	Mead John (3a)	158	158	158
400	Memph N Gas (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Merritt-C & S	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Mesabi Iron	2	2	2
700	Mich Bumper (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Mich Stl Tube	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Michigan Sug	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Mich Sug pf (.40k)	7	7	7
2100	MidWestCorp (.20e)	11¾	11¼	11¾
25	Midvale (1¾e)	26¼	26¼	26¼
500	Mid-West Abr (.00e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Mid West Ref (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Mining Corp Can	11¾	11¾	11¾
35	Minn Mn&M (.70e)	59	59	59
100	Molybdenum	10	10	10
200	Monogram Pict	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Montr LH&P (h.44e)	18¾	18¾	18¾
1400	NatBellasHess (.05g)	2¾	2¼	2¾
900	Nat City Lines (1e)	13¾	13¼	13¾
400	Nat Fuel G (1)	12¼	12¼	12¼
800	Nat Un Rad	6¼	5¾	6
275	NEPA 6pf (3k)	62¾	61½	62
30	N Eng T&T (2¾e)	104½	104½	104½
100	N J Zinc	62	62	62
100	NY&HonRos	28½	28¼	28½
100	NY Wat Svc pf	67	67	67
100	Niag Hud Pow	3½	3½	3½
25	Niag Hud pf pf	79	79	79
100	Niag Sh Md B	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Niles-Bem-P	14	14	14
100	Ninet'n Hund B	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Nip'singMns	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Noma Elec	8¼	8¼	8¼
1400	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1¾	1¾	1¾
175	Nor Am L & P pf	113	113	113
100	NorAmRayA (1e)	35½	35½	35½
100	Nor Am Ray B (1e)	35¾	35¾	35¾
100	Nor Am Ut Sec	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Nor Cent Tex (.15e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Northeast Airl	11	11	11
70	N Ind PS 6 pf (6)	107½	107½	107½
10	N Ind PS 7 pf (7)	115	115	115
1500	Nor Sts Pw A	13¾	14½	14½
20	Ohio Ed pf (6)	103	103	103
20	Ohio PS pf A (7)	109¾	109¾	109¾
600	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	116¾	116¾	116¾
10	Pac P&L 7% pf (7)	27¼	26¾	27½
200	Pac Pub Svc pf(1.30)	106	106	106
4800	Pantepec Oil Ven	20¼	20¼	20¼
800	Pennroad (⅛g)	8	7¾	8
10	Pa P&L 6 pf (6)	5¾	5½	5½
130	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	103	103	103
150	PaWat&Pow (4)	104¼	104	104¼

(*) Ex-dividend: (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943; (rw) with warrants; (rwt) without warrants; (t) actual sales.
(tt) For each 70 shares held on com. stk (z) Ex-rights. (zz) Certificate on deposit. (x) When distributed. (y) Stamped. (*) Called shares. (v) Ex-distribution.

U. S. Steel Reports Shipments at Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp. amounted to 12,387,379 net tons in the first seven months of this year, the highest on record for that period, the corporation announced.

The shipments in the first seven months of 1943 amounted to 11,700,778 net tons.

Shipments in July were 1,754,525 tons, compared with 1,737,769 in June and 1,660,762 in July, 1943.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

3	Am P & L 6s 2016	101⅝	101⅝	101⅞
39	As Elec 4½s 53	91½	91½	91½
10	As G & E 5½s 50	25	25	25
38	As G & E 5s 48	25	25	25
2	As G & E 4½s 48	25	24½	25
28	As G & E 4½s 49	25	25	25
3	As G & E 4½s 53	25	25	25
1	Birm El 4½s 68	97	96½	97
6	Can Nor P 5s 53	101¼	101½	101¼
13	Cen St El 5½s 54	101¼	101½	101¼
38	Cen St El 5s 48	83	81¾	81¾
1	Cen St P&L 5½s 52st	100¼	100¼	100½
1	Cin St Ry 5½s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
10	Cities Ser 5s 50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	Cities Ser 5s 50	103	103	103
1	Con G&L Ba 3½s 71	103½	103½	103½
17	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	110¼	110¼	110½
212	East G & P 4s 56 A	103¼	103¼	103½
10	Elec P&L 5s 2030	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
2	Empire Dis E 5s 52	103	103	103
7	Gatineau Pow 3½s 69	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Grand Trunk 4s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
4	Green Mt Pow 3½s 63	103½	103½	103½
1	Ill Pow & L 5s 53	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	Ind Sve 5s 63 A	105	105	105
1	Int P Sec 7s 57 E	101¾	101½	101½
1	Intern Pow 6s 52	32	32	32
25	Intern Power 5s 57	68½	68½	68½
1	It Sup Pow 6s 63A	94½	95	95
1	Jer Cen P&L 3½s85	32½	32½	32½
3	Kentucky Ut 4s 70	107½	107½	107½
3	Milw G Lt 4½s 67	107¼	106¾	107¼
2	Minn P&L 4½s 78	106½	106½	106½
3	Nassau & Suf 5s 45	103½	103½	103½
10	N Eng G&E 5s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	N Eng G&E 5s 47	86¼	86¼	86¼
6	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	86¼	86¼	86¼
1	N Eng Pow 5s 48	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	N Eng PowCo 3½s 61	102⅞	102½	102⅝
1	Ohio Pow 3s 71	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Potome Ed 5s 56 E	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Pow CorCan4½s59B	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	107¾	107½	107½
5	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	106½	106½	106½
1	Safe Har W 4½s 79	108	108	108
7	Spalding 5s 47	110¼	110¼	110¼
9	Stand G & E 6s 48 st	89¾	89¾	89¾
5	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	98¾	98¼	98¾
2	Stand G&E 6s 51	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Stand G&E 6s 57	98	98	98
2	Starrett Corp 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	Tex P&L 5s 2022 A	47¼	47	47¼
17	Twin CRT 1¼s52A	119	119	119
31	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	West Pa Tract 5s 60	41¾	41¾	41¾
		117¾	117¾	117¾

Foreign Bonds

1	Agri Mtg Bk 7s 46	61½	61½	61½
5	Cauca Val 7s 48	25	25	25
3	Den Mfg Bk 5s 72 IX	77½	77½	77½
8	Houston 6½s 1921	61¾	61¾	61¾
6	Russ 5½s 1921	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Saxons 4s 46 2d st	26	26	26

Market Value of Listed Shares

NEW YORK (AP)—Market value of shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange change was $52,488,254,469 as of July 31, an average price of $35.07, compared with $53,067,698,601, an average of $35.53 on June 30, the exchange reported.

Market Edges Forward With Selective Gains

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Purchasers turned to selected rail and industrial leaders in today's stock market and, while the recent low-priced motor and utility sprinters were active at intervals, the majority failed to get anywhere in particular.

Investors reinstated some of their sold-out holdings of pivotals on the belief the European war still had some distance to go and that by the time the Nazis collapse reconversion plans at home may be pretty well in hand. Good earnings compilations and a slight rise in political optimism served as bolstering factors.

Dealings expanded now and then after a moderately fast opening but slow-downs were plentiful. A little cashing in here and there by those leaving for an extended week end trimmed or canceled extreme advances of fractions to a point or more near the close. Transfers were around 1,000,000 shares.

American Water Works managed to edge into new top ground for the year. Ahead most of the session were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Radio Corp., Westinghouse, du Pont, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, Oliver Farm, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, and Johns-Manville.

Better curb performers included Eversharp, Mead Johnson, Todd Shipyards, American Gas, Electric Bond & Share and Creole Petroleum.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
25	Pepperell (10)	144	144	144½
100	Pharis T&R (.30g)	8	8	8
25	Phila El Pow pf (2)	29½	29½	29½
200	Phoenix Secs	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
100	Pierce-overn (.80e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
1700	Pioneer Gold	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	47¾	47¾	47¾
800	Pitts & Lake E (5)	82½	82½	82½
100	Pitts Pl Gl (1½e)	17¾	17½	17½
100	Plough Inc (.60)	14	14	14
1000	Powdr & Alex (.45e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
700	Pug Sd P & L pf	12½	12½	12½
200	Pug Sd P & L 5 pf	104¼	104¼	104¼
40	Quaker Oats	81½	81½	81½
800	R-K-O opt war	1½	1½	1½
1300	Raytheon Mfg	38¾	38	38¾
500	Red Bank Oil	21¾	21¾	21¾
2600	RepublicAvia	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Rio Gr Val G (.02g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Rome Cable (.60)	11	11	11
400	Root Pet	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Ryan Aero (.25g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Ryan Cons Pet (.10e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Ryerson & Haynes	4¾	4¾	4¾
5300	St Regis Pap	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	Sanitone (.15e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Sc Ed B pf (3k)	32	32	32
100	Spencer Shoe (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Stand Brew	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Stand Cap&S	12¾	12¾	12¾
250	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	Stand Dredg (.30e)	3	3	3
100	Stand Oil Ky	18¼	18¼	18¼
9700	St Pw&Lt	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	St Pw&L B	2	2	2
500	Stand Prod (⅛e	12	12	12
400	Sterchi Br Strs (.30e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Stroock & Co (.15e)	2	2	2
200	Sullivan Mach(1¼e)	12	12	12
100	Sun R Drug (.80a)	18½	18½	18½
100	Taggart	5¾	5¾	5¾
800	Technicolor (¼e)	22¾	22	22¾
200	Trexton Inc	10¾	10¾	10¾
1700	Tilo Roof (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
70	Todd Shipyds	71	69	70
100	Trans-Lux	3¾	3¾	3¾
1200	Transwest Oil	21	20¾	21
700	Tri-Cont (.45g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Tung Sol L pf	12	12	12
300	Udylite Corp	12½	12½	12½
500	Unexcelled Mfg	4¾	4¾	4¾
2100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	2¼	2	2¼
5700	Unit Gas Imp	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Unit Lt&Pw B	1¾	1¾	1¾
1300	Unit Lt&P pf	37	36½	37
120	Unit Sh M pf(1½)	44	44	44
100	U S Ind Sec	1¼	1	1¼
100	US&Fg Sec pf(2k)	87	86¾	87
400	U S Foil B (.30e)	7½	7	7½
100	U S Rub Reel	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Unit Wall Pap (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Univ Pict	20¾	20¾	20¾
150	Utah-Idaho Sug	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Utah Pw&Lt pf	55	54½	54½
25	Util Equit pf	7¾	7¾	7¾
700	Valspar Corp	32¾	32¾	32¾
10	Valspar pf	47	47	47
200	Venezuel Pet	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Waco Aire	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	WarnerAirFrn	9¾	9¾	9¾
9	WestVasC&C (⅛e)	5½	5½	5½
1	Woodley Pet (.40)	10¼	10¼	10¼
4	Wright Harg (h¼)	3¾	3¾	3¾

(*)Officially listed on application by the Corporation.
Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.
(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943. (ur) Under rule. (rwt) Without warrants. (rwt) Without warrants.
Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.54½	1.53½	1.53⅜	1.53⅜	
Minneapolis	1.48⅞	1.48⅞	1.48⅝	1.48⅝	
Kansas City	1.48¼	1.47¾	1.47¾	1.48	
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.54⅝	1.53¾	1.53¼	1.54	
Minneapolis	1.49⅜	1.48⅝	1.48⅛	1.49⅛	
Kansas City	1.48¼	1.47⅝	1.47¼	1.48⅛	
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.54⅝	1.54¼	1.54¼	1.54⅜	
Minneapolis	.89½	.89½	.89⅛	.89⅛	
Kansas City	1.48⅝	1.48	1.48⅛	1.48⅜	
Sept. Oats					
Chicago	.65⅝	.65⅞	.65⅝	.65¾	
Minneapolis					
Rye, Chicago					
Sep	1.04⅞	1.04⅝	1.03⅞	1.04	
Dec	1.05⅛	1.05⅛	1.03¾	1.03⅝	
May	1.06⅜	1.07	1.05¾	1.06⅝	
July	1.06⅛	1.06⅛	1.05¾	1.06⅛	
Barley, Chicago					
Sep	1.11	1.12			
Dec	1.10	1.10⅝	1.09⅛	1.09⅝	
May	1.09¼	1.09¼	1.09	1.09	

Wool

Grease

October				
December			90.0b	89.5
March			89.2b	87.0
May			87.2b	85.1
July			85.0b	82.0
			82.8b	80.0
October	Tops			
December	121.0	121.0	121.0	129.6b 129.6
March				115.3b 131.5
May	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.0b 113.5
July	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.3b 111.0
bBid.				

Cotton

October	21.24	21.36	21.23	21.34	21.18
December	21.08	21.19	21.08	21.18	21.02
March	20.84	20.97	20.81	20.96	20.79
May	20.63	20.77	20.63	20.77	20.58
July	20.40	20.54	20.40	20.52	20.33

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

		Onions			

Financial News and Comment

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅛	4¾
American Barge Line Co	11½	12⅝
American Hardware Co	30	32
American Manufacturing	48¼	51⅛
American Manufac 5 pf	94⅜	
American Optical Co	31⅛	32⅞
American Wringer Co	10	10⅞
Amoskeag Company	40¾	
Amoskeag Company pf	79⅜	
Appleton Company	33½	36½
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	4¼
Arlington Mills	52½	55½
Art Metal Construction	23⅜	23½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28⅜	30¾
Automobile Banking Corp pf	2⅞	3⅞
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅝	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24	26¼
Bausch & Lomb Opt Co pf	100½	
Bendix Home Appliance	8⅝	9½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18	19⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77¼	
Birds & Son Inc 8 pf	99½	
Boston Wharf Company	25¼	28⅝
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37¼	40
Brown Co	1.85	2.15
Brown Co pf	34	36¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	7⅞	8¼
Central Railway Signal A	39¼	
Chapman Valve Manufac	34⅛	37⅛
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅝	17½
Colonial Stores	19⅜	21¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	42½	45¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27⅞	30⅛
Domestic Finance Corp pf	28⅝	29¼
Draper Corporation	77⅜	80⅞
Durez Plastic & Chemical	68¾	72¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅜	17¼
Eastern Corporation	11	11⅞
Eastern Corporation pf	20¼	23⅝
Exolon Co	8⅞	10⅝
Family Finance Inc	12⅜	13⅝
Family Finance pf A	25¼	27½
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¾	47⅝
Frunt of the Loom	35¼	
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	16⅞
General Machinery	21⅜	23⅛
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¼	9⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	53	55
Graton & Knight Co	8⅝	9¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86⅞	90⅝
Graton & Knight Co pf pf	28⅜	31⅜
Great NNorthern Paper Co	34¼	36¼
Greenfield Tap & Die 6 pf	61	
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	18	
Harrington & Richardson	11⅞	12⅞
Haskelite Mfg Co	6⅞	7⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	34¼	36¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	90⅛	97
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅛	18⅞
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	25½	27¾
Hooker Electro Chem	28⅛	31
International Detrola	13⅝	14½
Keith George E Co	65	
Kendall Company	19⅞	12½
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅜	23½
Landers Frary & Clark	36⅜	39¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	65⅛	72⅝
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	110	115
Marathon Paper Mills	20⅛	20
Martin-Rockwell Corp	62¼	68½
Merck & Co	39⅜	42⅝
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109¾	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	48½	51⅜
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	93¼	97¼
Metal & Thermit Corp	24⅛	26⅜
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10¼	10⅞
Nashawena Mills	19⅜	21
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36⅜	39⅝
Nashua Manufac Co 6 pf	84½	88½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅜	30⅞
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	6¼
National Shirt Shops	14¼	15⅜
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	66⅜	70⅝
New England Lime Co	4⅜	8
Nicholson File Company	25⅝	28
Nonquit Mills	34	37¼
Ohio Finance	9½	7¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	46	49
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	20	
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	89	
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	3¾
Richardson & Co	46½	49½
Saco Lowell Shops	33	35
Rochester Telephone Co	15⅜	16⅝
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	37	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	69¾	
Sanford Mills	40¼	43½
Submarine Signal Co	37⅜	39½
Tampax Inc	58	62⅜
Time Incorporated	61	64¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	3⅛
United Elastic Corp	17⅝	18¾
U S Envelope Company	68⅜	74⅜
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	124½	129½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	90	93¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	104	
Wamsutta Mills	29	31½
Warner & Swasey Co	7⅞	8⅞
Warren Bros Class B	39¼	42¼
Warren Bros Class C	15	16¾
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46⅝
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅛	12¼

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅛	15⅝
Beverly Gas & Electric	40	
Brockton Gas Light	8¼	9⅛
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	16⅞	17¼
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	106½	
Conn Light & Power	43¼	45½
Eastern Utilities Asso	24	26
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	13⅜	17⅛
Fall River Gas Works	38¾	41½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	39¾	
Green Mountain Power pf	85⅞	
Hartford Electric Light	51½	54¼
Hartford Electric Light	26¾	29⅛
Macerhill Electric	17	18¾
Haverhill Gas Light	16	18
Holyoke Water Power	31½	
Lawrence Gas & Electric	37⅝	40¾
Lowell Electric Light	80¾	84¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	17⅝	19
Mass Power & Light pf	33	35½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	57	60¼
Narragansett Elec pf	34¾	36½
N E Gas & Electric $3.50 pf	61½	63½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	104	108
N E Public Serv $7 prin	98½	102½
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	40¼	42¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	38¼	40¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	22½	
Newport Electric	7⅜	8½
Providence Gas	108½	113½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	21½	24
R I Pub Serv pf	7⅞	8⅝
Rockland Light & Power	21⅝	23⅝
Springfield Gas Light	23⅜	25⅞
Western Mass Companies		

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	131½	139½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¾	53¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	23¾	25½
Agricultural (3a)	74	77½
American Alliance (1a)	22¼	24¾
American Casualty Company	11⅜	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	16⅞	18⅜
Am Insur Newark (1.20)	15⅞	16⅝
Amer Re-Insur (2)	50½	53¾
American Reserve	15	16½
American Surety (2)	56½	59
Baltomire-American (1.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81	86
Boston (16a)	570	600
Camden Fire (1)	20½	21⅝
City of New York (1.20)	17⅝	19⅝
Connecticut General Life (1a)	48¾	50¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40¼	42⅜
Federal (1.40)	46	48½
Fire Asso Phila (2a)	61½	65¼
Fireman2Fund (8F) (3)	88	93½
Foremen's Newark (.40)	11½	12⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	25	27
General Reinsurance (2)	47¾	50¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1g)	17½	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (1g)	8¼	9¼
Great American Insurance (1)	28¾	30¼
Hanover (1.20)	27⅛	29⅜
Hartford Fire (2a)	95	99¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42	45
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28½	30¼
Homestead (1g)	13½	15½
Insurance Co North Am (2½a)	84¾	87¼
Jersey Insurance (NY) (1½)	38	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅛	9
Maryland Casualty	8½	9
Mass Bonding (2½)	66½	70
Merchants&Mfs of NY (.40)	5⅜	7
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	37¼	50¼
National Fire (2)	58¼	61½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	166	176
New Am sterdam Casualty (1)	25½	27½
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60)	45¼	48
New York Fire (.80)	13⅞	15⅜
North River (1)	22¾	24⅝
Northeast Insurance	5¼	5⅞
Northern (3a)	87½	92
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	102½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¾	50¼
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	83¼	87¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅝	16⅛
Providence-Washington (1a)	34⅛	36⅝
ReinsuranceCor New York	4⅝	6½
Republic InsurCoHex (1.20)	27	29
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21	23
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.60)	69¾	72¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	44¾	47½
Security (1.40)	38¾	37⅝

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Retailers Offer Program For Reconversion

ABSECON, N. J., Aug. 11 (AP)—The "hampering restrictions of government controls, although necessary during the war," should be withdrawn at the first possible moment, the National Retail Dry Goods Association recommended yesterday.

"The burden of proof for the need of retaining them, beyond the duration of actual war, must then rest upon those who want to keep these controls alive," the N. R. D. G. A.'s postwar planning committee said. Favorable action by the government along those lines "would aid immeasurably in obtaining a speedy and orderly reconversion to a peacetime basis," the group said.

The retailers also recommended a readjustment of federal taxes which they said "will encourage the investment of risk capital and general expansion."

It was further urged "that the disposal by the government of such surplus merchandise as may be distributed within the United States must be accomplished in an orderly way and, so far as possible, through the established channels of business."

The committee which took its action after a two-day conference attended by government, business and industry leaders, advised the nation's retailers, however, that they should not postpone action on individual plans for the future until there had been federal action along the lines it recommended.

WPB Not to Probe Akron Tire Output Lag, Says Official

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11 (AP)—Contradicting a War Production Board announcement from Washington this week, D. Alan Strachan, deputy vice-chairman of the WPB for labor, declared last evening officials of the agency would not appear in Akron to ask for a 90-day moratorium on union agreements and practices which allegedly have hampered heavy tire production.

"No investigators have been sent into Akron on the so-called union restrictions on tire output and none will be," Mr. Strachan told an interviewer.

Union restrictions are not a major cause of the production lag, Mr. Strachan declared.

"There is a certain amount of that (union restrictions) and it has always been there, but it is not the predominant cause of the emergency situation we are now up against," Mr. Strachan told an interviewer last night.

The WPB official said the Army itself was partly responsible for the tire emergency because of failure or inability to anticipate how large a quantity of heavy artillery would be needed to keep up the swift-moving offensive against Germany.

"Proper labor utilization will unquestionably take up a lot of the lag," Mr. Strachan commented, "but the labor people in the industry believe the real pinch is in the mill, where raw materials are prepared for distribution to the tire building divisions."

Proper scheduling of the tire output and materials through the rubber plants "is one of the real secrets to the solution of this critical problem," he added.

	Bid	Asked
Springfield (4½a)	118	123½
Standard Accident	59¼	63
Travelers (16)	471	486
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	37⅛	39⅝
United States Fire (2)	48½	51¼
United States Guar (1.60a)	71	76
Westchester (1.20a)	31⅞	34⅜

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.80	4.23
Amerex Holding	26.00	30.375
American Business Shares	4.71	4.98
Axe Houghton Fund	14.92	16.04
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.95	106.18
Boston Fund	17.49	19.13
Broad Street Investing	29.18	31.53
Bullock Fund	15.70	17.21
Canadian Investment Fund	2.55	2.85
Century Shares Trust	28.31	30.44
Chemical Fund	9.13	10.53
Christiana Securities Co	2445.00	2545.00
Commodity Corp	8.90	
Consolidated Investment Tr	42.44	45.25
Dividend Shares	1.27	2.39
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	21.92	23.55
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.40	14.39
Equitable Invest Corp	31.19	33.84
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.75	42.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.25	20.71
Fund Investors Inc	22.92	25.12
General Capital	34.10	36.76
General Investors Trust	3.53	3.95
Group Securities Inc.		
Automobile Shares	6.18	6.80
Low Priced Shares	6.06	6.67
Railroad Shares	3.67	4.06
Railroad Equip Shares	4.27	4.71
Steel Shares	4.43	4.89
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.48	24.14
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.91	1.01
Insti Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked		
B-1	29.49	S-1	27.72
B-2	22.06	S-2	14.39
B-3	19.99	S-3	11.27
B-4	11.35	S-4	5.22
K-1	18.75	K-2	23.85

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	97.30		
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.30		
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.02		9.92
Maryland Fund	4.55		5.15
Mass Invest Tr	21.87		23.52
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.88		11.70
Mutual Invest	11.48		12.55
Nation Wide Voting	1.22		1.43
New England Fund	12.81		13.80
New York Stocks			
Automobile	6.53		7.19
Railroad	5.44		5.99
Railroad Equip	7.23		7.96
Steel	6.18		6.77
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.875		22.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53		.58
Putnam Fund	14.11		15.17
Quarterly Income Shares	6.70		7.35
Railway & Light Sec	14.875		16.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	109.00		
Repub Invest Fund	3.38		3.72
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.21		95.09
Spencer Trask Fund	14.75		15.73
State Street Invest	44.50		47.50
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76		.85
Wellington Fund	16.94		18.60
Fixed and Unit Type			
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125		6.875
Corp Tr A A mod acc mod	2.75		
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.43		
Diversified Tr C	3.75		
Diversified Tr D	5.75		6.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.75		4.35
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.89		5.64
Nation Wide Sec	3.80		
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.625		
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.15		
NorthAm Tr Shrs 1955	2.82		
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.72		
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.39		
Super of Am Tr AA	2.39		
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.00		
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.84		
Investment Banking			
Blair & Co	3.00		3.375
First Boston Corp	33.50		35.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Record Agricultural Output Is Forecast Despite Drought

WASHINGTON (AP) — Despite July drought damage in a large east central area, the aggregate crop production this year now seems likely, the Agriculture Department reported, to exceed last year's output by 2 or 3 per cent and to exceed production in any previous year except the record 1942 season.

The indicated crop production, coupled with the livestock products, would make this year's production of all agriculture commodities the largest on record.

The department's monthly report on crop developments bore out the previous forecast of the largest wheat crop ever produced and one of the larger corn crops.

Adversely affected by dry weather during July were crops in Kentucky and Tennessee. Less seriously affected were crops in a large area extending into the eastern corn belt states, Missouri, Arkansas, parts of Texas, and the northern portions of the states from Louisiana to Georgia. Prior to rain in early August drought conditions plagued crops from Virginia northward to southern New England.

Wheat Estimate Higher

The wheat crop was forecast at 1,132,105,000 bushels, or about 4,283,000 bushels more than was indicated a month ago. Production last year was 836,298,000 bushels, while the average for the last 10 years was only 760,199,000. This year the former "dust bowl" of the southern great plains region is reaping wheat yields considerably larger than the national average.

Corn prospects declined sharply during July in the eastern corn belt and in other areas pinched by drought, but the department forecast production at 2,929,117,000 or about 61,000,000 bushels less than was indicated a month ago. Production was 3,076,159,000 last year while the harvest for the last 10 years averaged only 2,369,384,000.

Late-planted oats were reduced somewhat by drought in the eastern cornbelt and by rust in Nebraska and Kansas, the department said, but these reductions were offset by favorable weather in some other areas. The crop is now indicated at 1,188,000,000 bushels, which would be close to the usual production, excluding drought seasons.

Estimates for direct food crops included near record production of rice, dry edible beans, dry peas, fruits, vegetables for processing, and truck crops for market, but only moderate crops of potatoes and sweet potatoes. The prospective fruit supply—citrus and deciduous combined—for the 1944-45 season was placed at from 10 to 15 per cent greater than that produced last season.

Tobacco prospects improved during July and the prospective crop of 1,616,000,000 pounds is one-sixth above average and about one-eighth above last year.

The department forecast a 9 per cent reduction in the output of soybeans, now being grown principally as a source of vegetable oil for food. The indicated production was placed at 178,558,000 bushels compared with 195,762,000 bushels last year. The production of peanuts, also a source of vegetable oil, was forecast at 2,331,895,000 pounds, compared with 2,199,960,000 last year.

Apple, Peach Crop Gains

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial apple production prospects improved about 3 per cent during July, the Agriculture Department reported, boosting indicated production to 125,643,000 bushels on the basis of Aug. 1 conditions.

Prospects are 41 per cent greater than the very short crop of 89,050,000 bushels last year, and 3 per cent better than the nine-year (1934-42) average.

The Department estimated the 1944 peach crop at 71,316,000 bushels, 3 per cent above July 1 estimates, 69 per cent larger than last year's short crop, and 24 per cent above the 10-year (1933-42) average.

Aug. 1 conditions indicated a 1944 pear crop of 28,410,000 bushels, the Department said, 16 per cent above last year but 1 per cent below the 10-year average.

KANSAS CITY (AP)—If the corn crop turns out as well as expected, a glut of cattle on terminal markets probably will be averted this fall, Grover Hill, Undersecretary of Agriculture told reporters here.

Mr. Hill, in Kansas City on what he described as an unofficial "listening mission," declared the price factor was not as important as the size of the corn crop in determining how many cattle would be fed in the corn belt this fall. Better grade cattle have strengthened in price recently, he pointed out.

United Corp. Holder Sues Morgan Firm, 33 Other Defendants

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11 (AP)—A stockholder of the United Corporation, one of the nation's largest holding companies, has sued J. P. Morgan & Co. and 33 other defendants for $100,000,000, charging United Corporation's funds were "wrongfully wasted" in inter-company dealings.

The suit was filed in the U. S. District Court for the district of Delaware by Edward R. Downing, who described himself as "a resident of Massachusetts" and holder of 2,500 shares of United's capital stock.

I na bill in equity, he said he sued in his own behalf and in behalf of other stockholders "who may elect to come in and contribute to the expense of this action."

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Aug. 14, 1943, ordered United Corporation to recapitalize on a single stock basis and cease to be a holding company.

The suit was made known during an SEC hearing on a United request for a year's extension of time in which to comply.

Defendants, beside J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., include United Corporation itself, several Morgan partners, Commercial Enterprises Corporation, Thorne, Loomis & Company, Inc., and the executors of five estates.

Mr. Downing asked:

1. That individual defendants who were and are officers and directors of United account for their acts and conduct and "for all the monies, assets and property . . . which were wrongfully, improperly, and negligently wasted, expended, diverted and lost, and that they be directed to pay over and restore any and all sums of money thus accounted for."

2. That all the remaining defendants account to United for the losses and damages in excess of $100,000,000 and "pay to United the amount of said damages and losses."

3. That he be given further relief.

Bank Clearings Off Abruptly in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Aug. 9 dropped abruptly to the lowest level in the past 11 weeks but held moderately above the 1943 period, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The total of 24 leading cities was $8,863,970,000, compared with $9,942,840,000 a week earlier and $8,117,664,000 in the 1943 week.

A drop of more than ¾ of a billion dollars at New York from the total in the preceding week accounted for a large share of the difference between the two periods. Compared with a year ago, however, clearings in New York rose 13 per cent and in Houston the aggregate was 26.7 per cent better. A decline of 26.2 per cent was reported from Portland, Oregon.

U. S. Exports Dip In June but Second Only to May Record

WASHINGTON (AP) — With Lend-Lease shipments accounting for approximately 80 per cent of the total, the United States exported merchandise valued at $1,271,000,000 in June, second highest monthly total in history.

The June exports, the Census Bureau reported, were approximately 10 per cent below the record May figure of $1,419,000,000, but 27 per cent above those for June, 1943.

Total value of exports for the first six months of 1944 amounted to $7,204,000,000. The total includes Lend-Lease shipments but not shipments to United States armed forces overseas. June Lend-Lease exports amounted to $1,011,000,000, 13 per cent below those for May.

General imports in June totaled $330,000,000, a decline of 14 per cent from May but 12 per cent above those for June, 1943.

In the first six months of 1944 imports amounted to $2,047,000,000, an increase of 32 per cent over the first six months of 1943 and the highest semi-annual total since 1929.

Listed Bonds Pass $100 Billion Mark

NEW YORK, (AP)—For the first time in the long history of the New York Stock Exchange both the par value and market value of bonds listed on it exceeded $100,000,000,000 on July 31.

The exchange reported there were 1,065 bond issues listed on July 31 with a par value of $101,559,186,057 and a market value of $102,284,657,208. The average price was 100.71.

The previous peak occurred a month earlier when there were 1,057 issues listed with a par value of $95,728,780,260 and a market value of $96,235,324,054. The average price was 100.53.

A big increase in the amount of government bonds listed in July was mostly responsible for the push across the 100 billion dollar line. At the end of the month the total amount of government bonds listed on the exchange was $85,578,000,000, compared with $79,385,000,000 at the end of June.

Royalty Adjustment Act's Constitutionality Upheld

PHILADELPHIA, (AP) — The third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has just upheld unanimously the constitutionality of the Royalty Adjustment Act of 1942, which gives government war agencies authority to reduce or cancel royalty rates paid to patent owners on material sold to the Government for the prosecution of the war.

Court attachés said the decision was the first on the law's validity.

The court rules in patent litigation involving the Alma Motor Company and the Timken-Detroit Axle Company of Detroit.

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Dissension Element Rebuked By Chicago Race Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Chicago Mayor's Committee on Race Relations has issued a stinging rebuke to the elements in the city which recently have sought to create dissension over the presence here of a number of relocated Japanese-American families.

The Committee declares that it "condemns recent attempts of certain groups in the city to create dissension between Japanese-Americans and the rest of the population." Estimates of popular sentiment here are that it agrees with the committee, and thoroughly opposes evidences of discrimination, not only against the Japanese, but other minority groups.

There are here at present altogether about 5,000 Japanese-Americans, which is less than one tenth of 1 per cent of the population. Most of them were born in the United States. There has been no residential segregation, and the Japanese thus do not live and act as a racial or national unit.

The only trouble that has arisen in connection with their presence has been due, not to anything they have done themselves, but to acts of resentment against their presence by presumably native-born Americans about them. The Committee, which is headed by Edwin R. Embree, says that its members have observed that the Japanese-Americans participated freely in the life of the city, and that their presence has caused no comment or concern among the majority of Chicago people.

In further support of their claim that residents have no reason to object to their presence here the Committee reports that a survey has shown that landlords generally have found the Japanese to be clean, and quiet, and honest. Employers as a whole, it is found, also are enthusiastic over the work habits of this group.

One incident which brought this persecution or discrimination to light was a strike of employees on a railroad here because of the hiring of a large number of Japanese as laborers. The strike was settled only after the plan to hire the Japanese had been abandoned.

"We believe that Chicago can and will absorb these and other groups in its population," says the Committee," in accordance with the principles of democracy. There is no problem in connection with the tiny number of Japanese-Americans in Chicago, and those who attempt to manufacture one do a great disservice to their community and to the nation."

Gromyko to Head Soviet Delegation At Security Talks

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Soviet Union's delegation to the tripartite security conference at Washington was announced today.

The Council of People's Commissars appointed Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Chairman. He will be assisted by Rear Admiral Rodionov and Maj. Gen. N. V. Avin; the Foreign Office officials, A. A. Sobolev and S. K. Tzarapkin; and Professors S. A. Golunsky, S. B. Krylov, and G. G. Goblin.

M. M. Junin will be the delegation's secretary and V. M. Berezkhkov, translator.

Authoritative Soviet writers have made clear that the Russians believe the larger Allies must shoulder the biggest responsibility for maintaining peace. There is little backing here for an international police force.

Mexican 'Scales' 13 Music Sounds

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 11 (AP)—Julian Carrillo, Mexican classical conductor, says he has invented a new musical system, and an organization called "Metropolitan Group 13" has been organized to spread and teach it.

Mr. Carrillo calls his music the "thirteenth sound system" because his discovery of a "thirteenth sound" in music led him to a "new octave." Each tone is divided into 16 parts instead of two, as in ordinary music, making 96 sounds in all.

In writing the music, numbers from zero to 95 are used instead of note symbols. Musical instruments must be especially adapted for the music.

Political Boycott Of South Charged

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 11 (AP)—A "boycott and proscription" of the South by "powerful northern Negro groups" and the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee caused the defeat of southern candidates for the Democratic vice - presidentjal nomination, Gov. J. Melville Broughton said here recently.

Governor Broughton said that at the Democratic convention in Chicago—"the wildest and most bewildering session of recent decades"—these groups seemed to have "resolved that the people of the South should forever be but the hewers of wood and drawers of water within the Democratic party."

However, he predicted that President Roosevelt will be re-elected in November, and the South would support the Democratic nominees.

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HOLYOKE (Continued)

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Miss Rosamond Resnick
Manager of Clear Weave's Holyoke Store

Miss Rosamond Resnick, manager of our Holyoke store, has been associated with Clear Weave for the past ten years. She is a graduate of the High School of Commerce in Worcester, Mass. Miss Resnick will be happy to meet you . . . and to serve you. Come to Clear Weave where shopping is a pleasure.

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Stores in Principal New England Cities
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E. H. Allyn & Co.
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You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
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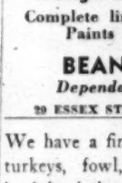

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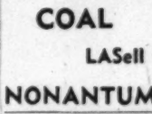

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Old Fashioned Candies
Nuts—Ice Cream
Hot and Cold Drinks
Fountain Service Luncheonette
BUY WAR BONDS
Chase's Candy Shop
33 State Street Tel. 424

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Newton Corner Sunoco Station
SUNOCO
Expert Lubrication and Simonizing
Recapping—Vulcanizing—Washing
Call and Deliver
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RALPH MORGAN, Prop.
Corner Galen and Williams Streets

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COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

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HUBERT HARDWARE CO.
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77 Walnut Street BIGelow 0600

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Combination Screen and Storm Windows
Koolshade Copper-Bronze Screens
With Patented Features
- Buy them now, pay this fall.
- Wash them, change them, from indoors.
- Add to home warmth in winter. A cool and shady home in summer.

BIG. 4120 963 WATERTOWN ST.
WEST NEWTON, MASS.

NEW ENGLAND WINDOW CONDITIONING COMPANY

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LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern
Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8255 631 NORTH STREET
ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT

The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
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TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

For
"BACK TO SCHOOL" GIRLS
New line of Dresses, Skirts and Coats
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Our College Council wants to see you.
SECOND FLOOR
England Bros.

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DIAL 4581. No certificates required.
"Pittsfield Tire"
H. S. RABBITT
The Service Corner West and Center Sts.

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Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MONEY-SAVING VALUES
in All Departments

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Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
WALTHAM, 442 MOODY ST.
ARLINGTON, 663 MASS. AVE.
MALDEN, 147 PLEASANT ST.
QUINCY, 1233 HANCOCK ST.

TEXACO
Batteries recharged. Brakes lined. Cars greased. — oil changed. Free vacuuming of cars with grease and wash job.
Don Shea's Service Station
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The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

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TORRE'S
Chocolate Ice Cream
Our Own Make
Reading Square, Reading

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

SOMERVILLE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mealtime Monotony?
Vary your menus with foods from Star Market's wide selections.
Quality—Assortment—Value
Star Market Co.
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 8400
533 Washington St., Wellesley Big. 8400
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1811, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 526 SUMMER AVE., 140 MAIN ST., I. B. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

COME TO OUR STORE FOR **Kem-Tone** MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Bridge and Dwight Streets

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	L	A	Y	E	R	S						
R	O	D	▨	L	I	E						
I	T	A	L	I	A	N						
N	▨	L	▨	J	▨	D						
C	O	I	N	A	G	E						
E	R	A	▨	H	O	R						
		L	▨	▨	▨	M						
I	O	N	▨	R	E	P						
S	P	A	T	U	L	A						
L	▨	N	▨	S	▨	Y						
A	R	T	I	S	A	N						
N	Y	E	▨	I	N	E						
D	E	S	M	A	N	S						

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WILLIAM J. LAUGHLIN
Groceries
Delicatessen
831 Main St., Waltham, Mass.

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsler's *Try Our* LUNCHEON *Specials*
Ice Cream and Candies
Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MILADY'S SHOP
Weymouth Landing
DRESSES — MILLINERY
HOSIERY — UNDERWEAR
and ACCESSORIES

WINTHROP

PHOTO FINISHING and DEVELOPING
Bring in your negatives with sentimental value for re-prints and enlargements
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For Special Cuts of Meats or Other Items, Leave Your Order Before Friday Noon
WESTCOTT'S MARKET
OCEAN 2124

European Classified

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

POST VACANT

EASTBOURNE. — Lady working housekeeper wanted for one lady; easy place, pleasant surroundings, happy home. Box W-1727, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

CHELMSFORD, Essex. — Domestic help required, live in. MRS. ERIC BURRELL, Charnwood, Roswell Road.

England

BATH

Hand Bags, Leather Goods
Our Own Make Trunks, Suitcases, Attaches, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
PHONE 4197
UNION PASSAGE, BATH

Williams FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY, WINTON, WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

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ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL. 337

BOURNEMOUTH

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

BANNINGS LTD.
COAL—ANTHRACITE
GARDEN SEEDS
FERTILIZERS
81, Seabourne Road
46, Southbourne Grove
Telephone Southbourne 2366

P. W. SENIOR
IRONMONGER
Garden Requisites and Fertilizers a Speciality
181, Seabourne Rd., West Southbourne
Tel. Southbourne 513

Tennants
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6151

Swiss Restaurant
THE SQUARE, BOURNEMOUTH
PHONE 2727
Best for Table D'Hôte Luncheons, Dinners and Suppers.
Private Parties catered for.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 46, South Street, Worthing

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

Speedy Kleen
Original and Best Ultra Rapid Cleaners
SPEEDY KLEEN (1938) LTD.
177-179 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 2651-2

BRIGHTON and HOVE

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

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Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons, Teas

Jolly & Son Ltd
(Late College Green)
62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 3840
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

Strode Cosh & Penfold
for Strodonia
SOAP, Vanishing Cream, Shaving Soap.
Also hair, nail, tooth brushes, etc.
8 addresses in Bristol

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
BOOKLET ON REQUEST
MASSINGHAM
Still at your service at 123 STOKES CROFT for Shoes of High Quality

BROMLEY

BEST FAMILY WORK AND DYEING & CLEANING
THE LIMES LAUNDRY
FARNBOROUGH KENT
TELEPHONE FARNBOROUGH 2

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley and Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

Safe and Easy Removals
RAV. 2001
Highly skilled packing ensures safe transit. Estimates free. Moderate charges.
PYRKE'S 123 High Street Bromley, Kent
Furnishers of Quality

CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Cafe Light Luncheons, Afternoon Teas
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

ENGLAND

CROYDON PURLEY and District

Franco-British Laundry
HIGH CLASS LAUNDERERS
20a, South End, Croydon
Tel. Cro. 1901

DUDLEY

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

HARROW

THE GINGERBREAD HOUSE
9a, COLLEGE ROAD, HARROW
Home-Made Cakes, Luncheons, Teas, Light Refreshments

We thank readers for their continued support. We still hold a high reputation for Quality, notwithstanding war conditions.
Please shop early to avoid disappointment.
Phone Harrow 4699

HEREFORD

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

IPSWICH

Jewels
CROYDON & SONS, 50-2 TAVERN ST., IPSWICH.

FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Forder & Son Ltd.
LINENS FURNITURE
FREDERIC FORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

KINGSTON and SURBITON

PERSONAL ATTENTION HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs. MIDDLETON'S LAUNDRY
ELMBRIDGE 1151 HOOK RD. SURBITON
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR DRY CLEANING

Bentalls LTD.
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• 150 Departments
• A Non-combine Store.
• A Magnificent Escalator Hall
KINgston 1001

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

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GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models.

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For Upholstering and Bedding
CURTAINS
BLINDS, LOOSE COVERS
A. R. P. MATERIALS
20, Bridge Street, Pinner Phone 221

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

JOHN YEO
& Company, Ltd. 'Phone 3243
PLYMOUTH
for VALUE in FASHIONS and FABRICS and FURNISHINGS

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

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Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

ENGLAND

RICHMOND and District (Continued)

Williamsons Ltd.
16 George St. Tel. Richmond 2234/5
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at TWICKENHAM TEDDINGTON

SEVENOAKS

J. H. LORIMER
STATIONER BOOKSELLER and FANCY GOODS DEALER
Depot for All Fountain Pens
HIGH ST. SEVENOAKS 840

SUTTON—Surrey

SHINNERS
The Departmental Store
For All Kitchen Utensils and Hardware

F. BUCKLEY
High Class Baker and Pastry Cook
57, Upper High Street, EPSOM

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
AUTUMN FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 STRAND, TORQUAY
TELEPHONE 4314

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

SLADE & SON
Abbey Stores
Torquay
For Reliable Grocery

WAYCOTTS
AUCTIONEERS
House, Land, and Estate Agents
4-5, Fleet Street, Torquay Phone 4333
(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

RAWSONS
J. RAWSON & SONS LTD.
AUTHORISED SALES & SERVICE
AUSTIN • MORRIS
RILEY • VAUXHALL
Temporary Premises
11 LONDON ROAD
TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Phone 3494-5-6

WALTER C. RAISWELL
KENT COUNTY STORES
Provisions, Household Requisites, Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers and also Carr's Biscuits and Carson's Chocolates.
21 and 22, Mt. Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells
Phone 662

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

MAISON ARTHUR
Hair Specialist
Experts in Every Branch
30 High Street Phone 352

WORCESTER

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
WORCESTER

WORTHING

CHAS. BEAUMONT
Coal and Coke Merchant and Boiler Fuel Expert
Offices, 49 High Street 27 Rowlands Road WORTHING
Phone Worthing 2809-2801

Wales

CARDIFF

MARY MORGAN
Ladies' Outfitter
Park Place, Cardiff Tel. 8192

NEWPORT

A. E. NASH
HAIR STYLIST
Expert Permanent Waving
Beauty Culture
ALL BRANCHES OF LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
6, Commercial Street, Newport, Mon.
TEL. 2019

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

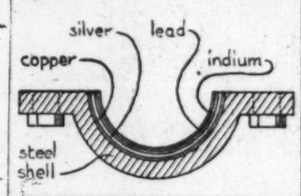
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

What Metal, Once Worth $240,000 a Pound, Is Now Important to the War Effort?

It is likely that few laymen have even heard of indium. Nevertheless, indium is performing a vitally important war service—that of providing aircraft with propeller shaft bearings that will last as long as the plane's motor.

The propeller shaft, rotating at high speed, transmits hundreds of horsepower to the propeller from the engine. The bearings in which such a shaft rotates must have exceptional qualities.



ONE TYPE OF AIRPLANE PROPELLER SHAFT BEARING (NOT TO SCALE)

For instance, the bearing must be rigid but light in weight. Thus the bearing shell is made of steel, which provides rigidity at a low cost in weight. It must be resilient also, so silver is added to the steel. But silver would tend to melt and bind when in contact with the rapidly rotating shaft, so the silver is plated with lead, which provides the needed anti-friction qualities.

Lead, however, is unfortunately subject to corrosion, due to the action of the acids which form as the lubricating oil breaks down. To meet this problem, the metal indium is plated over the bearing surface and then diffused into it. The diffusion is accomplished by heating the indium-plated bearing in an oil bath. The indium melts and alloys with the lead, making it corrosion-resistant.

Indium plating is also used on bearings whose make-up is different from the type just described. Bronze bearings, for instance, may have a light plating of indium diffused into that metal. It is anticipated that after the war we will see a greatly increased use of indium-treated bearings in automobiles and trucks. Indium is useful also in making hollow steel propeller blades corrosion resistant.

When the first samples of indium were prepared about three-quarters of a century ago, the price was $240,000 a pound. Half a century later the price was still $3,600 a pound.

Since Pearl Harbor, however, the price has dropped to $90 a pound. This does not make it particularly expensive to use, since only minute quantities are needed in most cases, the majority of bearing platings being measurable in 100,000ths of an inch.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Plastics at War

The U. S. soldier rises with a blast from a plastic bugle, garbs himself in plastic raincoat, garments with plastic buttons, shoes with plastic soles and helmet with plastic lining, and straps on his plastic canteen.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Henry Boltinoff

"Of course, you'll still have your job in the postwar world! EVERYBODY won't have an airplane!"

Today's Quotation

And the night shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.—LONGFELLOW

The Greater Need

(Liverpool Daily Post)

Liverpool, Eng.

Enamel basins, much in demand, are not easy to get nowadays, and when a woman was seen carrying a new one in the suburbs the other day she was frequently accosted by people begging to know where she had bought it. At last, when a bus conductor actually stopped the bus and asked her the same question, she said: "Young man, what do you want with an enamel basin?" The conductor said: "Well, you see, the missus is going to have a little 'un and. . . ." "Here, you take it," said the woman, interrupting him, "for the little 'un." And she handed over the bowl and walked away.

Allied Weather Bureaus

The Allies, with weather stations in the United States, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, and the British Isles, are far better able to predict the weather in the battle areas than are the Germans.

Facts and Figures

TIDES IN THE TSIENTANG RIVER, CHINA, CREATE ADVANCING WALLS OF WATER SOMETIMES 25 FEET HIGH

EACH STATE FOR WHICH A BATTLESHIP IS NAMED CONTRIBUTES A SILVER SERVICE TO THE OFFICERS' MESS

IT'S A FACT THE WORD "BOLSHEVIK" MEANS A MEMBER OF THE MAJORITY

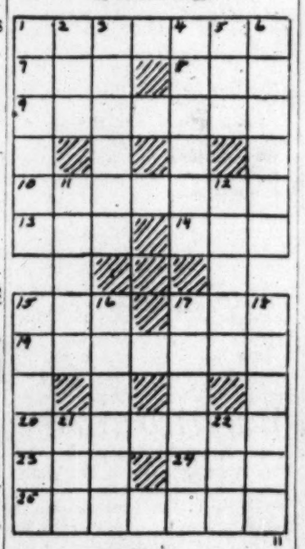
K. PARRIS

A Verse for Today . . .

I will behave myself wisely in a perfect way. . . . I will walk within my house with a perfect heart.—PSALMS 101:2

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If "all the world's a stage," what are the men and women?
7—What is a measure of 16½ feet?
8—To be situated.
9—What was nationality of Romeo and Juliet?
10—Minting money is called what?
13—Epoch.
14—What Biblical mountain has been called "Mountain of Aaron"?
15—What is first name of Prime Minister Antonescu of Romania?
17—Corded fabric.
19—What tool is used by sculptors for spreading plaster over mold?
20—A handicraftsman is what?
23—Edgar Wilson ——.
24—What is a suffix used in forming names of certain elements?
25—What is a molelike, aquatic, insectivorous mammal of Russia (pl.)?

Down

1—Nutcracker in Tchaikovsky's ballet becomes what?
2—Fortune.
3—What seaport of Asia Minor was called Attalia in Bible times?
4—What Bible character was fed by an angel?
5—Creek.
6—What is a telegraphic, telephonic, or radio transmitter?
11—Lowest deck of a vessel is what?
12—What is a city of southeastern White Russia?
15—What might be described as "seagirt"?
16—Shipbuilding and manufacture of sugar are chief industries of what French city?
17—Where was Pavlova, famous dancer, born?
18—Who wrote "Home, Sweet Home" (poss.)?
21—What kind of bread is popular in Germany and Sweden?
22—Girl's name.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

NEWS ITEM— IT GETS WARM IN THE COUNTRY, TOO

HI, FRED! WHAT TIME DOES THE 4 O'CLOCK BUS GET IN?
4:30 IF IT'S ON TIME — OTHERWISE AROUND 5
WHEW! 94
ARRISON VARIETY STORE
WHY DON'T YOU SIT OVER HERE IN THE SHADE?
OH, I RECKON THEY'LL BE LETTIN' THIS AWNING DOWN PURTY SOON
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Taffles—*Rear Guard* — By PALMER

GO AHEAD, HENRY GET IT OVER WITH-
DON'T RUSH ME!
—JUST DO IT CASUALLY— YOU DIDN'T KNOW I COULDN'T RIDE A BIKE DID YOU SQUIGGLES—HA-HA-HA-HA-HA HA HA
—WELL— HERE GOES—
STICK CLOSE BEHIND ME FROLIC—
Tom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Stop!* — By LE PELLEY

POP... WHERE DO THEY GET GOLD?
GOLD IS WHERE YOU FIND IT, SON. IT MIGHT BE IN THE HILLS OR VALLEYS... OR IN OUR OWN BACK YARD...
OUR OWN BACK YARD?
SURE... ANYWHERE... NEVER CAN TELL...
WAIT A MINUTE... WHAT AM I SAYING... ??!
No! No!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*When Do We Play?* — By RODGERS

I hope the Boss finds that ol' Redfield treasure pretty soon-
Ever since he heard about it he's been poking around the cellar or the attic-
And now he's starting on the old barn site and the chicken house
And if he doesn't find the treasure there he claims he's going to search all the old stone boundary walls!
Which if you ask me will be practically a life job!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Is Family-Treed* — By THE HAGERS

I'M SPEECHLESS! WHAT A SURPRISE!
YOU REMEMBER TED WEB, AUNT MATILDA?
YES, INDEED. TED, I KNEW YOUR FAMILY WELL. YOUR MOTHER WAS A CANVASBACK AND CAME FROM SASKATCHEWAN.
YOUR GREAT-UNCLE, HOMER WEB, SHIPPED AS CABIN BOY ON AN OLD SAILING SHIP AND WAS FOUR MONTHS TRYING TO GET AROUND CAPE HORN.
HIS SON, NICKNAMED "SPIDER," CAUGHT FLIES IN LEFT FIELD FOR THE QUACKBURG GIANTS IN THE 1890's AND—
DID SHE SAY "SPEECHLESS"?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

At Pearl Harbor

President Roosevelt's visit to Hawaii suggests more was accomplished at Teheran than we had realized. Since no leaders from the other Allies, and no chiefs of staff, were present, we gather this meeting between the President, General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz was concerned with forthcoming tactics in a strategy previously worked out.

The broad outline of this strategy is no secret. It is to destroy the Japanese fleet on the waters, the Japanese armies on land, and to move in on the home islands from all sides.

The President arrived at Pearl Harbor in time to find the Japanese enjoying some local successes, as well as suffering some defeats, while faced with a deteriorating over-all position.

The recent British victories in the Kohima-Imphal sector of Burma ended the Japanese threat to India and protected the Bengal to Assam Railroad over which flow the materials that are carried via the air hump to China, the sole thin line left open from the outside. General Stilwell's victories down the Ledo Road, which he is building, culminating in his recent occupation of Myitkyina, shortens the air hump and brings nearer the day when the Burma Road can be reopened and the blockade alleviated a little more.

While this has been going on, General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz have been building another highway. It spans the Pacific and presently has two termini, one based on the Marianas, where Guam has finally fallen; the other on the Schouten Islands just north of New Guinea. Is this highway to join now in a double-lane road to the Philippines?

And beyond the Philippines there is the 600-mile link that must be built to the Coast of China. That is the most vital of all. It breaks the blockade of China; it cuts athwart the Japanese lines to the tin, rubber, oil and other war-essentials in Malaya and Java.

It is to meet this threat that the Japanese have bent their energies. It is believed they have concentrated a powerful fleet at Singapore; they are desperately trying to open the railroad all the way from Peiping in the North to Canton in the South, a communication line well protected from naval guns, and they are succeeding to a disturbing degree. Hengyang was about the last really defensible base in the central sector of the rail line. The cautious military assumption must be made that when the Allied troops land on the China Coast the Japanese will be waiting for them. What General Stilwell and the Chinese can accomplish to avert this, or limit it, in the meantime is all gain.

While this proceeds, it can be guessed that American planes and ships will strike frequently in the north, as the B-29's are already beginning to do, curtailing Japanese production, hampering their home front, inviting parts of the war machine home for defense.

But the immediate step is the joining of the Nimitz-MacArthur road-building gangs for the next lap. And the President, perhaps partly for a rest and to get away from politics (or to get into them), has journeyed to Pearl Harbor to wish them Godspeed.

Helpful Husbandmen

That America's "good-neighbor" policy is not limited to countries south of the Rio Grande was demonstrated recently when a group of farmers, realizing that C. K. Davidson, ruralist residing near Goddard, Kansas, had been unable to do his fall plowing due to the passing on of his wife, assembled at his farm with fourteen tractors, turning up 113 acres of wheat land in less than six hours.

This kindly, helpful deed was far from being an isolated instance. During the busy gain-garnering season, with the labor situation so serious that harvest crews worked at night and soldiers with an agricultural background were granted furloughs to aid in harvesting wheat, the rural press has printed dozens of stories of grain combines for farmers who were unable to attend to this very important task.

To those who assume that this "good-neighbor" policy is a by-product of World War Two, it can be pointed out that the seed was sown during the husking bees of Colonial times and it was nurtured through Civil War days, when neighbor women banded together to do plowing or harvesting for the homesteading wife whose husband had marched away to defend the Republic. It is reaching its full fruitage during these troubled times.

An Old Number Trick

Apparent widespread credence is being given to current abracadabra which indicates that, due to some strange coincidence of arithmetic, the war will end this September 7th at 2 o'clock. Take the number 3,888, one-half of which is 1944—the present year. One-half of 1944—972— breaks down to the ninth month, seventh day, and second hour.

One is told to consider all the war leaders—Mr. Churchill, for instance. He was born in 1874, is 70, has been British leader for four years, taking office in 1940. Those figures, added together, total the "mystical" 3,888.

President Roosevelt was born in 1882, is 62, has been in office for 11 years, being elected in 1933. Add 'em up. Again, the total is 3,888. And so it goes precisely with the rest: Hitler, born 1889, 55, in office 11 years, took office 1933; total 3,888. Stalin, born 1879, 65, in office 20 years, took office 1924; total 3,888. Even Tojo—though now out in Japan—was born 1884, 60, in office 3 years, took office 1941, total, 3,888.

Why the strange repetition of 3,888? Well, try it on a friend. Ask him to jot down the year of birth; add age in years at time of birthday this year; list the number of years that have passed since the occurrence of some significant event in his life—the year he graduated from college, the year he began work, or the year he was married. Finally, he should add the number of years that have passed since that occurrence.

Without knowing any of the figures he has put down, you can tell him, strangely enough, that his total will be 3,888!

Try it on yourself. Naturally, the year of birth plus age this year will total 1944. Twice 1944—3,888! Break this down as you wish. One-half of 3,888 brings us back to 1944; one-half of 1944 gives 972—9th month, 7th day, 2nd hour.

It's an old number trick—not to be taken more seriously than Hitler's astrologers.

An Education Front

It is noteworthy of Britain's now famous Education Bill, with its thoroughgoing reforms at all levels, that it has been passed in the midst of a major war. Facing on every hand emergencies which demand swift and fundamental adjustments, the Government, and back of it the people, might easily have felt that long-range social reforms could reasonably be postponed. The fact that the British can handle urgent crises and at the same time not lose sight of permanent values certainly indicates an admirable maturity of the national mind.

The plans are characteristically courageous. The Act seeks to make schooling available to every child, no matter what his finances or the location of his home, and to shepherd him from nursery school on into higher education if he wishes, or into technical colleges. This is in itself a step of revolutionary proportions, for many of Britain's children have had considerably less than this, and Britain's educational history has been studded with a series of makeshift adjustments designed to adapt an outworn traditional framework to modern needs.

Furthermore, to carry out the Act, the people have in effect voted to spend £200,000,000 a year on education—an increase of £80,000,000, or about $400,000,000, over what they have been spending annually. They are aware that to put the plans into operation they must build new schools and must step up teaching staffs by 50 per cent—yet they have voted to do this although faced with heavy requisitions for manpower (and womanpower) in a land still gravely scarred, and in recent weeks even further ravaged, by bombing.

One can only conclude this: that these people know the worth of education. They are clear on the importance of giving young people—all the young people—a chance to make the best of themselves. It is true that the Education Act implements reforms which have long been projected. The bill was no opportunist's fly-by-night idea. But it is also true, to their everlasting honor, that even a world war whose focal points burn deep into that tight little isle could not make the British lose their perspective concerning education's place in the national life.

At the rate Turkey is moving, one is led to hope that she will make up her mind before an armistice overtakes her.

Thrown Back

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Training Youth for War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The statement by Army authorities that 5,000,000 of our young men were unfit for military service at the time of World War Two cannot be treated as simply as it might sound. Nor are its implications wholly bad.

Beneath the surface fact that raising the athletic status of our youth is necessary, there appears another deep question: Will all the youth of a peace-loving democracy ever be psychologically suited for warfare? And do we want them to be?

Nazi youth was psychologically fitted for warfare, but is that not what we are trying to defeat in this war: the training of youth to disregard all finer attributes of life?

The world cannot go on wanting peace with one hand and preparing for war with the other; raising our youth to uphold the ideals of civilization while training to enter at any moment a devastating conflict.

We want our youth to be as physically perfect as possible, but we cannot train them for life and destruction at the same time.

LOUISE DARCY

Biddeford, Maine

Candidates' Religion

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Everybody is interested in the national characters involved in the Presidential election. I have found no "line-up" of the individual candidates, and particularly Truman. In no account does The Christian Science Monitor tell of his church affiliations. Why not a thumb-nail sketch of him?

New York — HARRY EIFERT

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The fact that he is a Baptist was inadvertently omitted from the otherwise complete sketch of Senator Truman published in The Christian Science Monitor of Saturday, July 22. President Roosevelt is an Episcopalian, Governor Dewey is an Episcopalian, and Governor Bricker attends a non-denominational community church.]

Attorney for the People

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter to you from one Richard Milne expressed the view that we need Roosevelt at the peace table, and sneered at Governor Dewey with that worn-out and silly word, "inexperienced." Allow me to express the directly opposite view.

I feel profoundly that we need Governor Dewey's vigorous and keen District Attorney mentality to cope with Churchill and Stalin, to avoid having everything taken away from us.

We need Thomas E. Dewey, Attorney for the American People.

Boston — L. L. WINTHROP COLLVER

For Dewey

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Replying to Richard Milne whose letter appealing for fourth-term votes appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of July 14, does Mr. Milne think the safety of the American people rests upon the shoulders of 130,000,000 Americans or upon the shoulders of Franklin D. Roosevelt? Surely by this time the whole world should know and never forget the tragedies of "one-man" governments. Americans, awake!

Los Angeles — FRANK KEPKA

Ration Coupons at Hotels?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why, with supplies so low or so badly distributed—the layman is in no position to know which—is it permitted that persons should eat, and eat well, in hotels, without surrendering ration coupons? With tokens in use, such ration reckoning would be possible.

It's inconvenient? But what of the more-than-inconvenience to the woman who finds her market bare?

Under present arrangements, the person who eats in hotels can, and does, enormously increase his effective share of the nourishment available. And, having eaten, he still has his coupons for extras.

Is it true that hotels are allowed to pay higher prices for meats and so outbuy the private citizen?

Is there any lack of food at all the political gatherings? Are the "servants of the people" also going without meat, or eating any miserable makeshift that is offered, as the rest of us must do?

I was recently in a section of northerly New England where the farming folk have to drive 20 to 50 miles to any market larger than the typical "country store." For personal necessity they, too, have only the A ration of gasoline. At best their situation is devoid of luxury. Is it to be wondered at if they regard gasoline restrictions as less than perfect?

Not that anyone expresses unwillingness to sacrifice for the men in the service. But the obvious unfairness of a procedure that compels part of the citizens to do without necessities while another part has access to what looks very much like luxury, makes for cynicism.

Are we living the democracy that we recommend for the rest of the world?

Boston — "X"

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Unchanging Russia

The Bookshelf

RUSSIA THEN AND ALWAYS, by Nina V. and Fillmore Hyde (New York: Coward-McCann. $3), is a pageant of Russian history, from the dim origins of the empire in the town-states of Novgorod and Kiev through the rise and fall of St. Petersburg to the present emergence of ancient Moscow as one of the world's two or three greatest control centers.

To discern the part which each of the authors has had in the writing, is not difficult. Mrs. Hyde, who came to this country from her native Russia at the age of 21, brings to the collaboration her knowledge and understanding of the Russian land and people, while her husband leaves on the book his mark as a skillful and experienced editor.

* * *

Thanks to this happy combination, "Russia Then and Always" avoids a number of pitfalls that usually beset books of this kind. Primarily a history of Russia, it is free from the pedantic and pedestrian tone so common to books by professional historians, and makes the reader live through a thousand glorious and tumultuous years with the immediacy and colorfulness of a movie script. Nor is it written for or against anything or anybody, but strives to bring out the constant, the underlying, the lasting in the Russian story from Rurik, the Viking prince, to Stalin, the cobbler's son.

We learn, many of us probably for the first time, that any number of Soviet ideas, institutions, and doings can be traced back directly to the past. Stalin's "democratic autocracy," for instance, is "of a typical Russian kind—an autocracy that, as far as Russia goes, is modern but not new." Indeed, "for more than a thousand years the Russian Slav has exhibited a craving for both unlimited freedom and unlimited autocracy."

* * *

The very Soviets spring from an ancient Russian conception; for, like the mirs, veches, and zemski sobors of old Russia, they are "largely debating congresses, assembled to discuss and make known the needs of the country, . . . [their] relations to the executive is that of a partner in responsibility, not a rival for power." Similarly, the Soviets' partisan warfare has a direct predecessor in the guerrilla raids on Napoleon's Grand Army, and even modern Russia's preoccupation with collective security can be traced back to the policies of Alexander I.

An instructive and readable book whose value is not materially affected by some minor defects such as an occasional overcrowding with detail and a somewhat too summary treatment of the Russian Revolution and the achievements of the Soviet regime.

J. J.

Pearl Harbor, Another Symbolism

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

President Roosevelt's pilgrimage to Pearl Harbor is best defined by what it was not.

It was not the Teheran of the Pacific.

Such a major Pacific strategy conference is called for and has been publicly forecast by the Prime Ministers of both New Zealand and Australia. Yet such a conference would involve the combined Anglo-American Chiefs of Staff, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, and presumably also Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Such a conference will eventually have to be held. The problems involved in integrating British forces scheduled for commitment to the Far Eastern war in increasing quantity with American forces already there obviously require decisions on what is called "the highest level." But this was patently no such conference, nor is there any reason to believe that Mr. Roosevelt will proceed at once to such a conference before returning to Washington.

It was not an American strategy conference.

* * *

There have been problems of first importance to settle regarding the strategy of American operations which begin now that the recapture of Guam and General MacArthur's take-off position at the tip of western New Guinea provide the necessary re-entries to the Philippine Sea. Those problems arise out of past differences between General MacArthur and the Navy over the basic concept of the importance of the Philippines. To General MacArthur, those islands are a necessary preliminary to landings on the China coast or to a direct assault on Japan for political and for military reasons. He sees them as the essential land mass necessary for mounting such operations. He also sees them as the proving ground where America will show its colors for Asia to see. He feels that only by proving our sincerity by going there and immediately granting them their independence will Asia realize that America comes in the role of liberator and not of a new conqueror.

But the Navy does not think in such terms. Its ships are means of doing without land masses. And its goal is to break the sea power of Japan upon which Japan's empire of conquest rests. The Navy will never be forced to operate on land in Asia. The Navy has little reason to be concerned with the attitude of masses of Asiatics towards America. Its function is to defeat Japan.

* * *

From this divergence of concept has arisen differences over strategy, the Navy thinking of the Philippines as a way point which may or may not be worth a stop-over, General MacArthur thinking of it as a preliminary end in and of itself.

But two considerations tell us that such problems as arose out of this difference of concept were not settled by the President at Pearl Harbor. One is that they could be settled only at an American staff conference. A staff conference would involve the presence of General Marshall, Admiral King and General Arnold. None was present. The other is that these decisions must have been made before the President went to Pearl Harbor for the simple reason that strategy is planned in advance of the time when it can be put into operation. That time is now at hand.

This narrows the framework of the pilgrimage to Pearl Harbor down to morale and symbolism. Since General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz are to work in closer association from now on, it was logical and natural to bring them together with their Commander for a good-will gathering before they go ahead with the execution of their assigned tasks. It was also a good thing to have the President identify himself thus publicly with the next phase of war in the Pacific. Our troops out there have often felt they were fighting the forgotten war. There is a new focus on it from this moment.

Probably more than anything else the journey formalizes and expresses the fact that the war in Europe is ending and first attention can be directed now towards the Pacific.

Whether this identification of the President with the continuing as opposed to the concluding war has any political purpose is something for each American to assess for himself according to his own political lights.

The Primaries

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Beginning last spring and continuing to this week, the important primary elections have now been held. They have revealed certain political forces of change and discontent. While, naturally, a number of controversial old-timers have won re-election, it is far more significant that several familiar faces will be missing in both Houses of Congress. Among those who will not return will be several of the most bitter isolationists, several of the most persistent opponents of President Roosevelt. This is not to say that a pro-Roosevelt trend exists. It is simply to record that the old order is changing, and that the voters in the main have not rewarded those who carried their political hatreds to the boiling point.

Among the absentees, either by voluntary or enforced decision, will be Senators Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina, Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith of South Carolina, Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, D. Worth Clark of Idaho; three members of the Dies Committee, including Representatives Dies, Joe Starnes of Alabama, and John M. Costello of California; William P. Lambertson of Kansas, who criticized the war record of the Roosevelt sons, and a number of others.

* * *

Among the notable successes, contrary to the foregoing, were the renominations of Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, but both face stiff election fights. Senator Charles W. Tobey won in New Hampshire over Representative Foster Stearns in a contest where the former isolationist leanings of the Senator were something of an issue.

One of the strongest supporters of world co-operation in Congress, Representative J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, won nomination for the Senate over the veteran Senator Hattie Caraway and the run-off against Gov. Homer M. Adkins. The retirement of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts made way for a more vigorous supporter of international co-operation, in the person of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

On balance, it is plain that the isolationists did not do well in the primaries, although of course a good many of them were renominated. That was a foregone conclusion. In most primary contests, local issues and personal machines are far more important than great international questions. Many of the isolationists who lost may well have been defeated or persuaded not to run by quite extraneous reasons.

* * *

Many of the isolationists or anti-New Dealers who have been defeated fell before the organized power of the C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee. The influence of that committee in November is one of the most widely feared elements now visible. It is a truism in American politics that an organized minority can exert tremendous power in local elections, such as for Congress. The power is not so great in the Presidential race, where broader issues may prevail. And the power of such a flying wedge is greatest of all in the primaries, where smaller blocks of votes are decisive.

There is nothing in the primaries which throws much real light on the probable outcome in November. They indicated President Roosevelt's strength in his own party, but that was well known anyway. They showed the continued emergence of able young Republicans, as well as able young Democrats. They sent up storm signals of the possible political power of the C. I. O. Storm signals, that is, not indicating that labor does not have the right to organize political action, but that such an organization may gain not only legitimate but inordinate power.

On the whole, the primaries gave ground to hope that the next Congress may be better than the present one. That depends finally, of course, on the election in November, but the general caliber of candidates who will be running has been lifted beyond the average. It is well recognized that the next Congress will have the task of making the peace. It had better be good.

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